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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1923

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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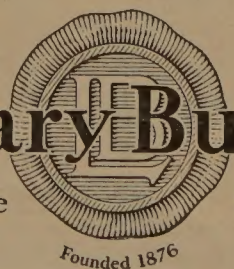
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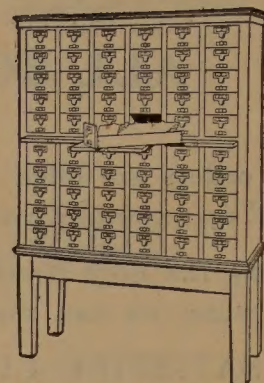
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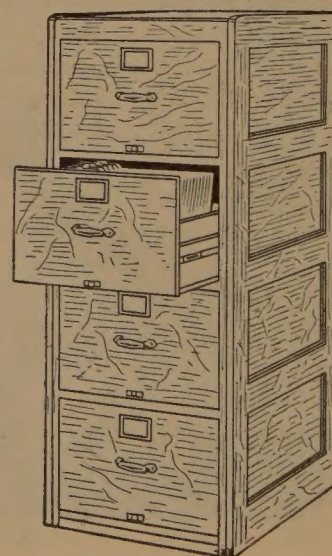
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1923



## Should the Prison Library Have A Place In the Prison Budget?

By BURTON L. HOFFMAN

Chaplain of the Kentucky State Reformatory

IT would seem that there could be but one answer to the question, "Should the prison library have a place in the Prison Budget?", but a brief study of prison library systems would convince the most casual investigator that many prison authorities have not yet come to believe that money should be spent for the purchase of books or magazines for inmates of penal institutions. To discuss intelligently this problem we must raise another question, namely, "What is the place of the library in the program of the prison?" That leads to still another question, "What is the purpose of the prison?" As a basis for this discussion we shall assume that the purpose of the prison is partially, at least, to train men for citizenship, and to prepare them to live uprightly and successfully with their fellow-men after leaving the institution. If that be its purpose, it is obvious that any part of the prison program which make a worth-while contribution to that end should have a place in the Prison Budget.

What, then, is the place of the library in the modern prison? That depends upon the type of institution; including physical equipment and industrial program together with age of prisoners, type of offenders and average length of term. It is evident that the library in a prison where every man is employed six days a week will function differently than will the one in which most of the inmates spend their time in idleness. Some prisons have splendid day schools which men attend part time; others, whose inmates are employed during the day, have efficient night schools; while many prisons provide no educational privileges for the men. It is also evident that a prison whose inmates are mostly boys serving short terms will present problems to the librarian much less complicated than will the institution having both men and women with ages ranging from sixteen to seventy and sentences from one year to life. However,

a well managed library which contains carefully selected books and magazines and has an efficient system for their circulation will mean much to the inmates of any institution.

In practically all prisons men are locked in individual cells with only their thoughts for companions night after night for weary months which often stretch into countless years. So situated, most human beings will think, but of what? Unfortunately, many brood over the past, over wrongs—real and imaginary; while but few will do constructive thinking if thus left to their own devices. Knowing these facts, the prison librarian with the help of his books and magazines makes the dangerous and slow-moving hours between supper and bedtime respond to the magic of his wand until they become the most helpful and uplifting hours of the day.

Books supply three things to the prisoner. recreation, inspiration, and information. One prisoner reads to make the time pass quickly and pleasantly; another, that he may keep his hopes high and his spirits buoyant in spite of the depression of prison life; and a third reads that he may add to his store of knowledge and thus equip himself for life beyond the prison walls. Of course many men never get beyond the lighter fiction, but even tho that be true, the fiction writer renders a distinct service to the prisoner. Prison life presents few emotional outlets and the inmates are ever being reminded that their lives have been failures. Who would deny the prisoner the chance, for a little while, to be the dashing hero of the Western plains, the movie idol, or the phenomenally successful business man, for such he becomes as he loses all consciousness of his surroundings and shares, for the time being, the adventures of his hero. It is not uncommon, however, for a prisoner to catch a gleam of hope from the reading of fiction and thus be awakened to the fact that the



future holds possibilities for him and as a result he soon is diligently pursuing a course of study that will allow him to start life anew upon a higher plane when he is discharged from the institution.

Naturally, fiction is most popular, but the prison library which contains only fiction will fall far short of meeting the wants of all prisoners. That raises the question, "What do prisoners read?" Our answer is, that they read what men read anywhere—biography, history, poetry, religion, technical books of all kinds including advertising, agriculture, poultry farming, architecture, and engineering. The only difference is that the Bible is read more in the average prison than by the men in any other community of equal size. Magazines, also, are very much in demand—not only those containing stories of love or action, but also such magazines as *National Geographic*, *Asia*, *Atlantic*, and *World's Work* together with the best technical and religious periodicals. Since from books the prisoner obtains recreation, inspiration, and a training for a larger life, surely the library has a place in the prison program and adequate provision must be made to keep it supplied with the best books and magazines.

At the beginning of last year the writer took charge of the library at the institution with which he is now connected. At that time the library contained about fifteen hundred volumes—only about four hundred of which were being read. Before making a request for an appropriation for the library we sent a questionnaire to the librarians of a number of the larger penal institutions inquiring as to the number of books in their library; the source of these books as well as magazines; their system of classification, and their method of circulation. The generous response to the questionnaire revealed the fact that prison officials are rapidly awakening to the value of the library, and as an indication of this, of thirty that replied no less than five were reorganizing their libraries. The number of books in the library varied from two hundred at the small Maine Reformatory for Men to fifteen thousand at the Indiana Reformatory, and five reported more than ten thousand volumes. As to source of supply, five secured their books by purchase exclusively; six depended upon gifts from individuals and organizations; while nine purchased some books and also received some as gifts. Of the institutions purchasing books, but three had a regular library budget; one depended partially upon the money confiscated from prisoners, while several were dependent upon the fees collected from sight-seers. One prison without a library reported that the better class of men organized a club and bought books

which were available only to members of the club. Several librarians failed to answer the questions regarding magazines. A few institutions did not allow magazines inside the walls; four institutions secured magazines by purchase exclusively; six depended upon gifts; while four subscribed for some magazines and received others as gifts, either direct from the publisher or from individuals and organizations within the State. Several magazine publishers very kindly donate back numbers of their publications to prisons and a few generously supply prison libraries with current numbers.

After a careful study of the returned questionnaires it seemed advisable to us to request a grant of money for the library and also permission to solicit books from friends of the institution. At the request of our superintendent, the State Board of Charities and Corrections granted this permission and gave us authority to spend five hundred dollars at once. We subscribed for twenty-five magazines and bought five hundred books—a few non-fiction, but mostly popular novels. Preparation was then begun for a systematic campaign to secure books for our library. The president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed the campaign and furnished us a list of the members of the Federation; while the State officers of the leading fraternal orders, luncheon clubs, and religious organizations gave splendid co-operation. The first week in September was designated as "Reformatory Book Week" and early in August letters were sent to the various organizations outlining our needs and asking for donations of books. We requested that only first class books in good condition be sent and agreed to pay the freight on all books contributed. The response was most gratifying. Books began arriving early in September and are still coming. More than five thousand volumes were donated in seven months, and in addition to the books, at least twelve thousand magazines have been received together with ten magazine subscriptions.

On first thought, one would naturally say that it is unnecessary to spend money for the library when people will respond so willingly to an appeal for books and magazines. This would be true if a library were simply a collection of books. However, a real library contains a well-balanced collection of books, the proportion of each class being determined by the needs of the patrons of the library. Since the library with which this paper deals is a vital factor in the reform program, it must, therefore, be more than a miscellaneous assortment of contributed volumes. The prison librarian knows the needs of his patrons and on the basis of these needs



sets definite standards for his library. From our experience, most gift books will be fiction and the librarian who has a steady stream of books coming from friends of the institution will find it unnecessary to buy many novels—only a few of the latest and best. Very few valuable books other than fiction will be received in this way; hence, the library with no fund from which to buy books will soon find his library stocked with novels—good, bad and indifferent, with aged encyclopaedias and dictionaries, with out-of-date school books, with bolshevistic religious books, and *Congressional Records*. With such a library, he will have small chance to train his men to be discriminating in their reading. How different the problem of the librarian with a budget. He, also, will welcome the gift books, but since he is not entirely dependent upon them, he does not hesitate to discard those for which he has no use. He supplements the worth-while gift books with such purchases as are necessary to keep his library well balanced and commensurate with the needs of his institution. Some new fiction must be bought and worn out books replaced; encyclopaedias and dictionaries must be kept up to date; and biographical, historical, religious and technical books must be purchased as the library grows in size and usefulness.

The library fund is even more necessary when one considers the problem of magazine supply. In these days when hardly a week passes without the appearance of a new magazine—many of which frankly appeal to the worst in men, fine discrimination must be shown by the prison librarian in selecting magazines for the library. The best magazines with their short stories, poems, and inspirational articles are very much in demand by prisoners. It is a well known fact that men in an abnormal environment find it difficult, at first, to sustain interest in a book for any length of time, and since the magazine story or article does not call for sustained interest nor intense concentration, new prisoners usually read magazines rather than books. As they become adjusted to the new environment, they gradually improve the quality of their reading. In addition to fiction magazines, the library must be supplied with sufficient copies of current technical, scientific, and religious magazines to meet the needs of the men. It is practically impossible to secure current numbers of the magazines wanted thru donations and the librarian dare not give old and mutilated magazines to men who are to be built up in self respect and self confidence. From the above, it will be seen that a real prison library must have a fund that will make possible subscriptions to the best magazines.

To state it briefly, the prison library, to be worthy of the name and to make the best possible contribution to the uplift of the prisoners, must be supplied with books and magazines sufficient in variety and quantity to meet the peculiar needs of the inmates of the institution of which it is a part. If some books and magazines can be secured as gifts, it is well to take advantage of the opportunity and secure as many as possible in this way.

Whatever is lacking after the gifts have been secured must be supplied by purchase. Naturally, no two prisons will have the same needs and the response to appeals for books and magazines will vary in different states. Hence, the amount of money needed for any particular prison library, must be determined from a study of that institution, and, in our judgment, the prison librarian is the man to make the study. The writer maintains that the librarian should submit estimates of his needs precisely as do the chief engineer, the doctor, and the heads of other departments, and that a definite amount of money should be placed at his disposal for the fiscal year. With this money at his disposal, he can apportion the amount he will spend for books, for magazines, and for library equipment and supplies and will, therefore, be in a position to purchase wisely and economically. Until the library is treated as a worth-while department with a definite purpose and a real place in the thinking and planning of the heads of penal institutions, it will be a comparatively inefficient appendage and will get the leavings, if any, after the other departments have been cared for. While we would not suggest that a prison can be judged by its library, it is significant that the prisons which are recognized as most progressive have the best libraries. Great progress has been made along this line in recent years and the writer is of the opinion that the committee which the American Library Association has appointed to study this problem will do much to bring the prison library up to a high standard.

In conclusion, if the prison is really to reform men and to prepare them for successful living, and if the thinkers of the ages have not been mistaken in the contribution books have made to the development of the human race, the prison library must have a place in the prison budget.

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The Handbook and the *Proceedings* of the California Library Association's meeting for 1923, form no. 23 in the Publications of the California Library Association. Hazel G. Gibson, first assistant in the Sacramento County Library, is secretary-treasurer.



# Public Library Reports and the Law—II

By LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library  
*Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15.*

## VI.

A PAUSE now and then in our peregrinations from state to state and city to city, seems necessary. There is no cause for haste, as there is in the legislatures of some states where it is expected to do the work of twelve months in thirty days. Our pauses may be for the hazardous purpose of noting the glow with which the laws of certain places shed their brilliant light. But we shall indeed be cautious! Diplomatic!—lest we give needless offense by exciting envy thru some thoughtless comparison or criticism; or a seeming slight elsewhere, when it were wiser to be silent, like the three discreet statues.

Tarry at times, we must, for the elucidation, by specific emphasis or comment, of a point in particular laws or local ordinances. At other places we may listen to the language of the law, itself, to outline the duties peculiar to certain officials.

In some other instances the legal titles of officials may be misleading. To omit them when others of their fellows are mentioned would be to hazard reproach, and make our way increasingly rough and rocky. To include them might cause misapprehension. So reference to the law will be necessary.

We may even make a few irrelevant references, which the impatient observer may register as a side-step,—a movement from the direct road, but which we, in our surer knowledge, will know to be a detour made necessary by bad roads, or a warning sign; or a menacing obstacle, it were a display of no little sagacity to respect.

We will modestly, but fearlessly, add that our journey, already begun, is not without its adventures and hidden perils which are far more romantic and enthralling than fiction itself.

We speak of these adventures, not alone because of the dangers with which the way is beset, which we face with a high heart, but because of the carpingly critical, who like the poor we always have with us, and who in this instance will mentally and verbally exclaim, that it is needless to call attention to the obvious.

## VII.

As time goes on the progress and growth of our states and their institutions, the deliberations of the legislative bodies on laws affecting libraries have apparently lengthened. The re-

sult of these deliberations has been perceptible in the general laws on libraries.

The laws have inevitably grown in bulk as the functions of the libraries have grown with the growth of the communities in which they are located, and with the constantly lengthening list of the communities' "wants" and "needs."

During the session of the Maine legislature of 1921, the various laws of the state relating to libraries were revised and consolidated in one chapter. This was approved by the Governor April 9.

Not only are the annual reports of the public libraries, which are made to the state librarian, required by the Maine laws, but the failure to make them, and the failure to include in the report certain details, result in the withdrawal of state financial support and the donation of state documents.

The laws of Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska and New Jersey outline the contents of the library reports which, among other things shall contain information and suggestions of "general interest."

In none of these laws does it admonish the board, or the city or the state to print the report as cheaply as possible—statistics only, eliminating all text!

The duties of the City Librarian of Baltimore, for one holding that title, are anomalous. It might be also added, that they are multifarious.

The City Librarian shall have a properly equipped room in the city hall. Under the supervision of the City Register the City Librarian shall take charge and keep "all the books and documents of every description, and the archives, records, papers and proceedings of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore . . . and also all the ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of the City Council after each and every session, . . . and he shall arrange and classify, so as to be easily found when needed, all the books, documents, records, papers, ordinances and resolutions, and proceedings hereby placed and hereafter to come under his charge and keeping; and he shall furthermore carefully collect and arrange and safely keep a complete series of ordinances and resolutions and proceedings of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and all other books, papers and memorials relating to Baltimore, from its beginning as a town to the present time, and this shall



continue to be one of his regular duties, and he shall not permit any book or books or document of said series to be taken or removed by any one from the city library, and he shall permit no other book, document record or paper of any sort to be taken from the City Library except by City Officers, and then only on a written receipt from such officer for the same. . . . He shall be responsible if such property is lost or mislaid while in the possession of such officials! Section 196, pages 167-168 of the City Charter.

A city of such ancient and patriotic ancestry, individually and collectively, must carry with it a record of fascinating interest. So, after all, it was not so unwonted to appoint a "city librarian" to attend to books and documents embracing the municipality only.

But the City Charter further says: "Twenty days prior to the first day of January in each year [the City Librarian is] to advertise for proposals for furnishing all such stationery and printed matter as may be required, by the respective departments, sub-departments, municipal officers, and commissions or boards of the city for the ensuing fiscal year." And it shall be the City Librarian's further duty to furnish upon requisition from time to time these officers and so forth, "the stationery and printed matter which may be required for the use" of these officials. He shall "keep an accurate account of all supplies which may be furnished; and he shall annually report to the City Council of Baltimore the quantity of stationery and printed matter which he shall have furnished to the respective departments, sub-departments, municipal officers and commissions or boards during the preceding fiscal year and the expense of the same." Furthermore the said Librarian shall keep "a record of all bids received for books, stationery and printed matter and of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The City Librarian shall permit no bid once filed in his office to be withdrawn therefrom. There shall be copied and filed away all contracts made or entered into between bidders and the City Librarian; and there shall be annually prepared a general statement of all the transactions of the City Librarian's office, and presented to the City Council." These outlines of the duties, including reports, of the City Librarian will be found under various sections of the Baltimore Charter. If the City Librarian has charge of the distribution of all of the reports issued by the various departments of the city, which the Charter fails to bring out, such a requirement would be wise for exchange purposes, rather than untoward.

### VIII.

In the minds of many readers the Department

of Legislative Reference of Baltimore may be associated with the type of libraries known as municipal reference libraries. The functions of the Legislative Reference Department of Baltimore are more specific than those of most of the so-called municipal reference libraries. The law does not call it a library; nor does it suggest that a collection of books be made.

In the state law the Department of Legislative Reference, which law is incorporated almost verbatim in the Baltimore City charter, the duties of the Executive are enumerated in detail. Most of these duties are foreign to the ordinary librarian, altho some of them are included in those of municipal reference libraries, of which the department in Baltimore is said to be the first of that type.

### IX.

#### ILLINOIS

Chapter 81, Section 7. Within fifteen days after the expiration of each fiscal year of the city, incorporated town, township or village, the [public library] board of directors shall make a report of the condition of their trust on the last day of the fiscal year, to the city council, board of town auditors or board of trustees, as the case may be. This report shall be made in writing and shall be verified under oath by the secretary, or some other responsible officer of the board of directors. It shall contain (a) an itemized statement of the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources; (b) an itemized statement of the objects and purposes for which those sums of money have been expended; (c) a statement of the number of books and periodicals available for use, and the number and character thereof circulated; (d) a statement of the real and personal property acquired by devise, bequest, purchase, gift or otherwise; (e) a statement of the character of any extensions of library service which have been undertaken; (f) a statement of the financial requirements of the library for the ensuing fiscal year, and of the rate of tax which, in the judgment of the board of directors, it will be necessary to levy for library purposes in the next annual tax levy ordinance; and (g) any other statistics, information and suggestions that may be of interest. A report shall also be filed, at the same time, with the Illinois Library Extension Commission. (As amended, 1919.)—Illinois: Revised Statutes, 1921, p. 1193.

#### INDIANA

Section 4898. At least once each year such [city public library] board shall make to the common council of the city a detailed report of its doings in library matters, including a complete account of its receipts and expenditures. . . . —Indiana: Statutes Annotated, 1914, v. 2, p. 930.

Section 9300. The [State] librarian shall report at each session of the legislature as to the condition and needs of the library and the receipts and expenditures of money for the two fiscal years immediately preceding the date of such report.

Section 9313. The [State] librarian shall . . . [in his report at each session of the legislature make] a statement, by items of expenditures made under this act.—Indiana: Statutes, Annotated, 1914, v. 4, 637, 640.

#### IOWA

Section 2732. . . . The state librarian shall submit to the governor biennially a report giving the history of said consolidated libraries [Iowa historical de-



partment and the miscellaneous portion of the Iowa state library] for the preceding two years.

Section 2735. He [State Librarian] shall report to the governor, five days before the adjournment of any session of the general assembly, the number of books taken out of the library by the members thereof, giving the names of all members that have any books at the date of such report, with the title and number of such book.

Section 2738. The [State] librarian shall report to the trustees semi-annually, or oftener if required, a list of books and other property missing from the library, an account of fines and forfeitures imposed and collected, the amount uncollected, a list of the accessions to the library since the last report, and all other information required by them. He shall also make a full and specific report biennially to the governor as required by law.

Section 2740. Any public, incorporated school or college library in the state may, upon compliance with the provisions of the rules prescribed by the board of trustees of the state library, become an associate library with the state library, and be entitled to all the privileges accorded to associate libraries. [The state librarian shall issue a certificate to any eligible library showing that such library has become an associate library. This associate relationship may be terminated at any time by a violation of the rules, or by a surrender of the certificate. The state librarian thereupon returns to the associate library any bonds or deposit held for security of books or other property.]

Section 2744. The state librarian shall keep a complete record of such associate libraries and of the transactions therewith, and shall include in his annual report a summary of the facts of public interest and value in relation thereto. . . .

Section 2773. The Secretary of the [state library] commission shall make a full report to the governor on library conditions and progress in Iowa on July first, nineteen hundred three, with sketches of the free public libraries and illustrations of such library buildings as said commission may deem expedient; two thousand copies of this report shall be printed, one thousand of which shall be bound in cloth; and biennially thereafter a like report shall be made to the governor. . . .—Iowa: Compiled Code, 1919, pp. 832, 833, 839.

Section 3757. The [town or city public library] board of trustees shall each year make to the council a report for the year ending December thirty-first, a statement of the condition of the library, the number of books added thereto, the number circulated, the number returned or lost, the amount of fines collected, and the amount of money expended in the maintenance thereof during such year, together with such further information as it may deem important.—Iowa: Compiled Code, 1919, p. 1129.

#### KANSAS

Section 954. The said board of directors [of city public library] shall, on or before the 15th of January of each year, make an annual report to the mayor and city council, stating the condition of their trust on the 31st day of December of the year next preceding, the various sums of money received from the "library fund," and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. Such report shall be verified

by affidavit of the president and secretary.—Kansas: General Statutes, 1915, p. 207.

Section 10435. The [state] librarian shall, on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, report to the governor the condition of the library, stating the number of volumes contained therein, the number of volumes purchased during the year, the cost thereof, the number of volumes received by donation, the number of volumes injured or not returned, if any, and the amount received in compensation therefor, and such suggestion and further information as may by him be deemed desirable.

Section 10452. The [state] librarian shall, five days before the close of the constitutional term of the legislature, report to the state auditor the names of all members of the legislature, who have not returned books taken from the library, with the name and value of said books, and the auditor shall not audit the accounts of such members until he shall have the certificate of the librarian that the books have been returned or paid for.—Kansas: General Statutes, 1915, pp. 2136, 2137-2138.

#### MAINE

Section 16. The [State] librarian shall report to the legislature biennially the receipts and expenditures on account of the library, the number of books, maps and charts acquired during the two preceding years, specifying those obtained by purchase, donation and exchange, and shall make in such report, suggestions in relation to the improvement of the library.—Maine: Laws, 1921, p. 230.

Section 34. \* \* \* The officers of said [free public] library, on or before the first day of April of each year, shall send to the librarian of the state library a report containing a list of all books and documents purchased with the state stipend for the preceding year, and of all books and documents received from the state in said library. The aid from the state, hereby provided, shall be withheld from any town, city or village corporation until the report herein required to be made on or before the first day of April of each year, shall have been received by the librarian of the state library. And the same shall also be withheld unless said report shall show that the laws, Maine reports and other documents furnished to said town or city by the state are kept in said library as required by this section.—Maine: Laws, 1921, p. 234.

Article 77. Section 102. Said [Maryland Public Library Commission] shall give advice and counsel to all public libraries and public school libraries in the state and to all persons proposing to establish them, as to the best means of their establishment and maintenance, the selection of books, cataloging and other details of management. Said commission shall annually report to the governor in the month of November, a full and complete account of its doings and of its receipts and expenditures.—Maryland: Annotated Code, 1911, p. 1742.

Article 77. Section 116. Each library board established under sections 100 to 120 [public libraries] shall make an annual report to the county commissioners or legislative authority of the municipality [on] or before the twentieth day of January, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of January in that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books with such other statistics and information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relates to the receipts and expenditures of money shall be subject to audit of the county com-



missioners or legislative authority of the municipality. A copy of said report shall be sent annually to the Maryland Public Library Commission.—Maryland: Annotated Code, 1911, pp. 1745-1746.

Baltimore. Section 24. The Mayor shall summon all the heads of departments to a conference on municipal matters at least once in each fiscal year, and oftener, if he thinks the public interests will be promoted thereby, and every head of department shall report to him, orally or in writing, as he may prefer, once in every month.—Baltimore City: Charter and Amendments, 1915, p. 63.

Section 789. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint a visitor, who shall, as often as once a year, examine the books and accounts of the trustees of the "Enoch Pratt Free Public Library of Baltimore City" and make a report thereof to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; and said Mayor and city council shall, in case of any abuse of their powers by said trustees or their successors, have the right to resort to the proper courts to enforce the performance of the trust imposed on them.—Baltimore City: Charter and amendments, 1915, p. 426.

Section 208B. It shall be the duty of the said executive officer [of the Department of Legislative Reference] . . . to make a full and complete report thereof [of his legislative work and investigations], on or before the first of February of each and every year to cover the work for the previous fiscal year ending December thirty-first.—Baltimore City: Charter and Amendments, 1915, p. 174.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Chapter 6, Section 37. The trustees of the State Library shall keep records of their doings, and shall make an annual report thereof, with a list of books, maps and charts lost, missing or acquired during the preceding fiscal year, specifying those obtained by exchange, gift or purchase, and such suggestions for the improvement of the library as they deem proper.—Massachusetts: General Laws, 1921, v. 1, p. 740.

Chapter 78, Section 12. The [public library] board shall make an annual report to the town of its receipts and expenditures and of the property in its custody, with a statement of any unexpended balance of money and of any gifts or bequests which it holds in behalf of the town, with its recommendations.

Section 13. The three preceding sections shall not apply to library association, nor to a library organized under a special act.

Section 14. The Commissioner of Education shall make an annual report of the acts of the board of free public library commissioners, including therein a full detail of expenditures under section nineteen.

Section 19. The above board may annually expend a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars in aid of free public library, especially in towns whose valuation does not exceed \$1,000,000.—Massachusetts: General Laws 1921, v. 1, p. 740.

#### MICHIGAN.

Section 1143. 1. The libraries of all granges in good standing in the state may become registered with the Michigan state library.

Section 1144. 2. The librarian of every registered grange library shall make an annual report to the state librarian, giving the name of the librarian, the number of volumes contained in the library and the yearly circulation of the books. The state librarian shall print this report, and a copy shall be sent to every registered grange library. . . .

Section 1150. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint four persons, residents of this state, who, together with the state libra-

rian, who shall be a member ex-officio, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. . . . [This commission established for the purpose of promoting the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.]

Section 1151. 2. . . . In January of each year the board shall make a report to the governor of its doings, of which report one thousand copies shall be printed by the state printer for the use of the board.

Section 1153. 1. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the librarian of any and all public libraries, including township, school district, village or city libraries, to make an annual report regarding the location, condition and support of said library to the county commissioner of schools on or before the thirteenth day of June in each year.

Section 1154. 2. It shall be the duty of the county commissioner of school in each county, immediately after receiving the reports from the several libraries in his county and before the first day in September of each year, to transmit to the secretary of the state board of library commissioners at Lansing, . . . the several reports provided for in section one of this act.—[Michigan: Compiled Laws, 1915, v. 1, p. 632-633.]

#### MISSOURI.

Section 7210. The said board of directors [of public libraries in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants] shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the mayor, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of May of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise, during the year; the number and general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.—Missouri: Revised Statutes, 1919, v. 2, p. 2235.

#### NEBRASKA.

Section 3176. The [state] librarian shall, on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, report to the governor the condition of each division under his charge, stating the number of volumes contained therein, the number of volumes purchased during the past year and the cost thereof, the number of volumes received by donation, the number of volumes injured or not returned, if any, and the amount received in compensation therefor, and such suggestions and further information as may be deemed by him desirable.

Section 3192. The [public] library board shall, on or before the second Monday in June in each year, make a report to the city council or village board or to the county or township board of the condition of their trust on the first day of June of such year, showing all moneys received or expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand, newspapers and current literature subscribed for or donated to the reading room, the number of books and periodicals ordered by purchase, gift, or otherwise obtained during the year, and the number lost or missing; the number and character of books loaned or issued, with statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest, or as the city council, village, county or township board may require, which report shall be verified by affidavit of the proper officers of such board.

Section 3202. The [state library] commission shall



each year obtain from all libraries in the state reports showing the conditions, growth, development and manner of conducting such libraries together with such other facts and statistics regarding the same as may be deemed of public interest by the commission. [Nebraska: Compiled Laws, 1922, pp. 1064, 1068, 1070.]

#### NEW JERSEY

Acts applicable to Municipalities generally. Section 14. That the said [Library] board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the common council of said city, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purpose, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of visitors attending, the number of books loaned out and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest; all such portions of said report as related to the receipt and expenditure of money shall be verified by affidavit. [New Jersey. Compiled Laws, 1911, v. 3, p. 3100.]

Acts operative upon adoption. Section 30. That the said library board of trustees shall annually make a report of their transactions, accounts and the state and condition of said library to the board of Aldermen or common council of said city. [New Jersey. Compiled Laws, 1911, v. 3, p. 3106.]

An act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in the towns, townships or any other municipality of this state.

Section 53. That the said [library] board of trustees shall annually make a report of their transactions, accounts and the state and condition of said library to the legislative body of such town, township, or other municipality. [New Jersey. Compiled Laws, 1911, p. 3114.]

An act establishing free public libraries in cities, boroughs, towns, townships and villages. Section 72. Said library board of trustees shall make a report of their transactions, accounts, and the state and condition of said library to the governing body of such municipality. [New Jersey. Compiled Laws, 1911, p. 3118.]

An act to regulate the state library. Section 6. That the [state] librarian . . . shall annually report to the legislature a full and complete statement of the condition of the library. . . . [New Jersey. Compiled Laws, v. 4, p. 4901.]

#### NEW MEXICO

Section 5312. The [state librarian] shall report to the governor whenever called on, a list of books and other property missing from the library and the amount of fines and forfeitures imposed and collected, and the amount uncollected, a list of accessions to the library since the last report, and all other information in relation to the library that he may ask for. He shall also make a full and specific report to the legislature on the first of its session.—New Mexico: Statutes; 1915, p. 1510.

### Replenishing Japanese Libraries

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The Department of State has communicated to me the following memorandum submitted to it by the Japanese Embassy:

The Japanese Embassy has received a telegram from Viscount Shibusawa, President of the Japanese Association of the League of Nations, requesting the Embassy for assistance in obtaining from America a donation of books for replenishing the libraries of various

universities and colleges which have been destroyed in the recent disaster in Japan. The telegram reads in effect as follows:

"Huge collections of books in many university and college libraries have been wiped out in the recent disaster, including the collection of seven hundred thousand books in the library of the Tokyo Imperial University which was reduced to ashes. In view of the great embarrassment caused to the intellectual progress of the nation by this loss, the Japanese Association of the League of Nations, accepting the generous offer of help from the British Association of the League of Nations, has asked for a donation of books. Under these circumstances, the Japanese Association has the earnest desire that help may be also given from scientific, educational or peace institutions and associations in America in the same form. Any assistance that may be given by America in this work of restoring the essential means for introducing Western civilization to Japan will certainly be met with sincere gratitude of the Japanese nation, and will prove an invaluable contribution to the harmonization of Eastern and Western culture.

"The Association therefore requests the Japanese Embassy to make the above known to all proper quarters in America with a view to securing their generous co-operation.

"While it is difficult at this time to specify the kind of books needed, it may be pointed out that books on law, politics, political economy, art, literature and social problems will be most welcome for these had composed a large part of the books lost."

I have indicated to the Department that while I was sure that the disposition of American libraries would be heartily responsive, the probability was small that they would have at their disposal, among their duplicates, any considerable amount of material (except their own publications) useful for the purpose.

Whatever proves to be available would doubtless be accepted by the Smithsonian Institute to be forwarded to Japan thru the International Exchange Service.

It is of course to be expected that the learned institutions which publish will endeavor to replenish the files of their own publications formerly available at Tokyo.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress.*

### Brussels Thanks American Librarians

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The appeal, which I made thru your columns for tools for the use of students of library science at the University of Brussels (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 15th, p. 453) has met with great success. I have, I believe, written letters of thanks to all of the librarians who have sent books and pamphlets for the work of our students here. Lest I may have omitted thru inadvertence or misunderstanding acknowledgement of any gifts, I should like thru your columns to thank all who have so generously helped us in this way and to assure them that their gifts are serving not only to advance librarianship here but also to promote friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries.

RACHEL SEDEYN, *Librarian.*



## Small Town and Rural Libraries

THESE are the libraries in which all state library commissions are peculiarly interested. The large town and city libraries can take care of themselves. They have trained librarians at the head with a staff of more or less trained assistants. The city library is included in the city budget as a matter of course; altho the city or large town library never has as much money as it could use to advantage it is seldom actually crippled. The city realizes the value of a well-equipped library as an integral part of its educational system.

The library in the small town or the rural community is another matter. Taxes press heavily on the town, roads must be kept in order, schools must be held to a certain standard, hygienic conditions must be maintained—all this by laws of the state. There is a general tendency to cut somewhere and in too many towns the library is selected as the only available and legitimate reducible minimum. The A. L. A. standard of one dollar per capita appropriation for the library, which includes maintenance, the purchase of books and magazines and salaries, means as little to the average Board of Selectmen as the three per cent of the total town levy advised by the Tax Assessor of one state. Unless the library can prove its worth to the community it is not likely to share largely in the town appropriations.

Looked at from the point of view of the hard-headed business man who wants to be shown the worth of his dollar, or, as too often, his fifty or even fifteen cents a year expended on the library, a building open only one or two afternoons a week and giving out fiction to his wives and daughters, does not satisfy his sense of business profit. The library becomes in his mind a charity, a town philanthropy, to which he must, half contemptuously, subscribe his demanded share.

In Massachusetts the substitution of one good county or township library with trained staff for the many village libraries seems at present not the solution claimed by other states, but an impossibility; no villages or towns will ever consider giving up their long established local libraries, even tho they do not adequately support them.

But, prove to this same business man or farmer that the library has material which will help him earn more and inspire his wife to more comfortable and easier housekeeping, which will build the character as well as the education of his children, which will take him in imagination to the ends of the world, keep him informed of what is going on not only in his own but distant

countries, and give him information on any subject he wishes to investigate—prove the worth of the library to him and the chances are that he will become its heartiest supporter.

It lies very largely with the librarian to make the library an integral part of the community and demonstrate its value. It lies with her trustees to support her and to get the necessary funds. It lies with the people to demand adequate library service and to be willing to pay for it. But in the last analysis the success or failure of the village library is in the hands of the librarian since she is the connecting link between the books and the people. Realizing this, and realizing also that very few small towns can afford to hire trained librarians, the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries is making a special effort this year to extend to a larger number of its village librarians than it has hitherto been able to reach thru its annual institute in Boston and its constant visits thruout the state, enough training, suggestions and inspiration to enable them to give better service and to impress on their communities the value of the library.

To accomplish this it has selected certain parts of the state in which to try the experiment of local institutes. The New Bedford district was the scene of its first experiment, chosen because of the number of small towns—about twenty—easily accessible by trolley or train to the city and its handsome library. A series of six meetings was accordingly held here, once in two weeks, beginning in February. Informal talks were given by the Staff of the Division and others on the ideal small town library and ways of attaining the ideal. They included suggestions on the kind of books to select for the library, how to buy them economically, ways of getting them before the people, discussion of new books, work with the children and the schools, the use of reference books, simple advertising and publicity methods, demonstrations in book mending, and the making and distribution of picture collections, free material available for the asking, how to make the library attractive, and one day devoted to the trustees, which was one of the most enthusiastic of the whole series. Indeed, if these meetings had served no other purpose than to get the trustees and librarians of neighboring towns acquainted with each other and united in a common purpose, they would have been successful. But, they have accomplished more than that. Librarians went home and put into practice suggestions made at a meeting and are yet writing to the Division their joy and amazement at the immediate re-



sponse from their communities. They have also discovered the resources, the generosity and the helpfulness of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Public Libraries.

Encouraged by the success of these meetings the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners decided to hold a similar series of meetings for a week in the Fall at Amherst, but before these plans were matured came a request from Cape Cod to have a four days' meeting at Hyannis for all the libraries on the Cape. Hyannis was chosen because of its accessibility and its hotel conveniences, but the very charming library there was something of a determining factor.

This library, made out of an old house whose low, wide roof has covered several generations of children and now broods over its books with the same protective, hospitable air, is known from coast to coast. It has been written about and pictured, and its charm spread abroad by summer visitors from afar. As one enters, his attention is immediately caught by the way the steep, ladder-like stairs are utilized for publicity purposes. The flag stretches its stars and stripes across the stairway half way up; a vase of the long leaved white pine stands on a step below; books and posters and mounted poems on trees and arbor day are grouped on the lower steps. Bookcases line the walls of the large, square rooms each side; wide fireplaces, freely used, add to the homelike appearance; special books are displayed on tables; an old spinet and autographed poems and pictures of famous men and women link the past generations with the present; museum collections of shells and sea weeds and trinkets from all over the world remind us of the days of the clipper ships when the Cape men sailed the seven seas.

A little room back of the "parlor" is nominally the reference room, but a table and a shelf or two are devoted to books and pictures of Cape Cod, while poems by local poets and summer people of world renown are pinned on a bit of wall space.

The old kitchen, with a side door opening into a grassy yard and a cool sea breeze, is lined with books and here the librarian's desk is placed, always with bowls of native flowers. Opening out of this is an ell converted into a children's room. Even the pantry is utilized, its wide shelves now stocked with neat piles of magazines instead of the great bowls of milk and cream and the platters of doughnuts and cookies which must have filled them when the old house was a home for children instead of books.

This library seems to us lovers of the old New England villages, ideal in every respect. Its architecture fits into the tree-shaded village

street. It has always been there. It belongs to the community in a way no modern structure of brick or stone or cement possibly could. It is the expression of the past and the present in the town. Its books are suited to the community; its librarian is one of the old families, steeped in Cape traditions, yet keenly alive to all present day problems and interests.

In this charming and individual library librarians from many of the Cape towns assembled for the four days of April 23rd to 26th, listened to much the same program as that presented at New Bedford, and discussed their problems, the problems of the village libraries thruout the state. The reaction was much the same as at New Bedford.

In the beautiful Connecticut Valley town of Amherst, encircled by hills, tree-shaded, with stately old mansions, two colleges and three libraries within its confines, the third local Institute was held in September. The plan and the program of this was much the same as those of other three and of the annual Institute, held always in Boston at Simmons College. The speakers here were: Miss Margaret Jackson, Miss Sarah Askew and Miss Adeline Zachert from outside Massachusetts; Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, Miss Edith Guerrier, Miss Harriet Howe, Mr. Harold C. Wooster, Miss Alice Blanchard, Miss Frances Wiggin and the staff of the Division of Public Libraries representing the state at large; the librarians and members of the Faculty of Amherst College and the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the librarian of the Jones Library, one of the most charming and efficient town and community libraries in New England, representing Amherst.

At each of these Institutes the Division of Public Libraries has had about thirty guests—librarians from the small towns whose expenses have been paid. Some of the direct results of these Institutes are awaked enthusiasm in several libraries hitherto unresponsive; requests to the Division for visits, advice and perhaps reorganization from some of these; closer relationship with the Division; increased community spirit as well as practical knowledge of library ways on the part of librarians in isolated places; the formation of a new and lively local library club for the New Bedford district. The cost in money, thought, time and strength is balanced, so it seems, by the results.

As was stated, these meetings are an experiment, but one which seems worthy of becoming a custom. The Staff of the Division of Public Libraries feels it has been able to give practical help and suggestions to libraries it could not have reached by former methods.

E. KATHLEEN JONES.



# What Can Libraries Do for Museums?

BY ALICE W. KENDALL  
Curator, The Newark Museum Association

NOT long ago, at a meeting of Museum people called together to consider educational work, the chairman of the meeting became terribly exasperated because every contributor to the discussion insisted upon telling how it was done in his or her own museum instead of stating how it should be done in other people's museums. What he wanted was of course a few fundamental policies which could be adopted by museums as an educational platform—but all he could get was an "experience meeting."

I hope it won't distress you to find that altho the subject announced is the rather sweeping one of what libraries can do for museums, it is inevitable under the circumstances that I should begin with the story of what one library has done for one museum.

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., surely needs no introduction to library people, but its exact relation to the Newark Museum is perhaps not so well known. About twenty years ago the Newark Library had a Fine Arts Commission, three men, who, to quote an early annual report, "looked after the art interests of the Library." This seems to have meant that they, with Mr. Dana, the librarian, arranged exhibitions of paintings, engravings, book plates and other things in the large assembly room of the Library. The Fine Arts Commission had also raised the money needed properly to light this room for such exhibitions. Between 1903 and 1910, twelve important exhibitions had been given under the auspices of the Fine Arts Commission. In the meantime the Library had acquired a very fine science collection, "three bronze busts," a "handsome painting," and a "collection of rugs, pottery, bronzes and books." These last items were gifts. The Science Collection was one which had been made by a Newark physician, Dr. W. S. Disbrow, and placed in one of the public schools under the care of the Board of Education, which had provided exhibition cases. Upon the completion of a new high school, the Disbrow collection was placed in the corridors where it fell afoul of the fire ordinances and was promptly ordered out. Dr. Disbrow appealed to Mr. Dana. Mr. Dana, who had followed the doctor's work and appreciated fully the importance of his collections, put the matter before the Library trustees. The Trustees showed both wisdom and generosity by offering to house the Disbrow collection. Thus the

Newark Library found itself in possession of a science museum. This happened in 1907. The Disbrow Science collections, much enlarged, are now a part of the Newark Museum.

In 1909 the Fine Arts Commission of the Library arranged an exhibition of Japanese art objects lent by a Mr. George T. Rockwell. This collection was of such importance in the opinion of experts that in order to keep it in Newark the Library Art Commission put forth a plan, approved by the Common Council of the City, for the purchase of this collection by the City and for the formation of a body empowered to hold and administer a museum in trust for the people of Newark. The state legislature passed a special statute permitting the City to do this and the Newark Museum Association was incorporated in April 1909. The work of the Fine Arts Commission was finished and it went out of existence. The Rockwell Japanese collection was purchased and the following year the Museum opened in rooms in the library lent by the Library trustees. Mr. Dana, whose initiative and foresight had largely brought the event about, was made director.

The Museum is approaching its fourteenth birthday. Fourteen years has the Library housed us, counseled us, put up with our live turtles, our wandering salamanders, our dead birds, our untidiness, our peculiar notions about noise and above all with our devouring appetite for room.

But the Library's patience has been rewarded. Relief is at hand. The City has recognized the public character of our work and the value of it by purchasing a site, very near the Library, for a museum building, and quite recently a prominent merchant, Mr. Louis Bamberger, who is also a trustee of the Museum, announced his intention to give a building costing half a million dollars. In a few short years we expect to be functioning in our own home.

The point of our story is the fact that we began in the smallest possible way; as an occasional special exhibit in the public library. Almost every library has such exhibits. We started in an ordinary room, not originally intended for any such purpose. Ten feet of wall space—one exhibition case—will start a museum. Almost every library has that much. We inherited two special features—every library ultimately comes into possession of something of the kind—the Science Museum, considered by the Smithsonian one of the best small work-



ing collections in the country, and the Lending Collections for schools. The story of this Lending Collection is interesting.

In 1906 the Newark Library put together in special portable cases a few small exhibits illustrating Newark industries, such as button making, and lent them to the public schools for class room use. Later some fifty mineral specimens were prepared for circulation in the schools. This early attempt on the part of the Library to supplement the book and the illustration with the thing itself is now represented by the museum's collection of over four thousand different objects which had a circulation last year of nearly thirteen thousand. They were used by day school teachers, Sunday school teachers, Boy Scout leaders, missionary societies and individual borrowers.

Much of the collection has been given to us. It consists of outworn travel souvenirs, discarded treasures from the corner whatnot or the parlor mantel, relics of youthful collecting fevers. Don't scorn the offering of one who telephones "We're moving and I have a whole boxful of things that I don't know what to do with—there's some shells and a dried star fish and some things my brother brought from Mexico and when he went to Alaska last year he brought back a dog whip—it smells dreadfully—and I wondered if the Museum would want them." The Museum does want them. We take almost anything that has no "strings" attached, altho we have been known to decline a "petrified cat."

We cull the useful and discard the rest. Some of the best things in our collection have been saved from the junk man, by our prompt acceptance. Spinning wheels, foot stoves, candle molds, wool carders come our way—wooden shoes from Holland, leather sandals from Mexico, lacquered shoes from Japan—the list is endless.

Our teachers are beginning to feel that no lesson is complete unless illustrated by mounted pictures from the Library and objects from the Museum.

The Newark Museum counts among its greatest blessings the fact that for fourteen years it has lived under the same roof with the Public Library. To the library we owe the creative spark that made us what we are. We have had shelter and co-operation and interchange of ideas. We have inherited the library attitude toward service. We are glad that our new building will be only five minutes walk from the Library. We really wish it could be next door and connected by a colonnade.

For after all—why should the book be separated from the thing about which it is written?

Mental images constructed from written words so often lack reality; are so often incorrect. Visual instruction is a term which is beginning to mean more than pictures, lantern slides and movies. Librarians believe this. Most libraries supplement the book with related exhibits on special occasions. Don't let it stop there. What Newark did can be done elsewhere. It is being done in Long Branch by the library and the Woman's Club. If your town already has a museum, work with it, advertise it, send your readers to it. Perhaps it doesn't want you to work with it. There are such. Let it sleep and start a live one. See that your teachers know about the State Museum at Trenton even if you have to borrow the exhibits yourself in order to persuade them that it is worth while.

If you still ask why libraries should give space or time or thought to museums, we ask, why not?

### "The House by the Side of the Road"



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE "HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD" WHICH IS TO BE BUILT AS COMMUNITY HOUSE IN MEMORY OF SAM WALTER FOSS LIBRARIAN OF SOMERVILLE, MASS.

*Tome Topics* is the house organ of the H. R. Hunting Company of Springfield, Mass. No. 1 is dated September, 1923, and publication is to be "every once in a while," under the direction of Vernor M. Schenck, the firm's consulting librarian. In this number Mr. Hunting discusses the relation of paper to bookbinding, then there are many useful house-to-customer communications and the *Topics'* own "colyum," *Tome Twinkles*.



# Books of Amusement and Instruction for Good Little Readers—II

A LIST OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA BETWEEN 1755 AND 1835, IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL\*  
COMPILED BY ELVA S. SMITH

LONDON PUBLISHERS (*Continued*)

*John Harris, London (Concluded)*

Taylor, Isaac. The ship; with sixteen engravings on steel. 1830. Harris. (Little library, v. 2.)

*Contents:* Introductory observations. Origin of shipping. Ships of the ancients. Progress of the art of ship-building. Different sorts of vessels. Parts of a ship. Modern ship-building.

Taylor, Jefferys. The farm; a new account of rural toils and produce; with eight engravings on steel and 26 on wood. 1832. (Little library, v. 8.)

The steel engravings present country scenes, such as the farmyard, stacking hay, the harvest dinner, and the rent audit. The wood engravings illustrate the different kinds of grain, grass, etc. Half bound in cloth and leather.

The traveller; or, An entertaining journey round the habitable globe; illustrated with plates consisting of views of the principal capital cities of the world. E. 4, enl. [1826.]

"In the course of this Tour, the Author introduces his juvenile companions to the acquaintance of nearly all the nations and tribes of the world . . . beguiling the wearisomeness of the voyage with some anecdote of peculiarity in their respective customs, or some fact of their natural, civil, or political history."—*Preface*.

Intended as an introduction to the study of geography. Map and thirty-six small engravings.

True stories from modern history, chronologically arranged, from the death of Charlemagne to the battle of Waterloo. Ed. 5, enl. 1834.

Good copperplate engravings.

A visit to Uncle William in town; or, A description of the most remarkable buildings and curiosities in the British metropolis; illustrated with 66 copper-plate engravings. 1818.

Good example of the informational books of the first quarter of the 19th century. Five children, who visit their uncle in London, see the various public buildings and places of interest.

Whittington and his cat. [1825?] (Harris's cabinet of amusement and instruction.)

Story of Whittington told in verse. The hand-colored pictures are particularly interesting. On page 17 is an advertisement of "Margery Meanwell," newly published, and on the inside cover a list of books published in this series.

*F. Houlston and Son, London*

The miller and his golden dream, by the author of "The ruby ring, etc." 1827.

In the construction of her story-poem "the Author

has declined the aids of Genii, etc.—the powerful auxiliaries of her two former works—on the belief that a moral truth requires little of artificial embellishment to render it attractive." The vice of unrelenting avarice is concretely illustrated, that youthful readers may know "the features of this mortal foe." Three engravings.

*R. Hunter, London*

Edgeworth, Maria. Harry and Lucy concluded; being the last part of Early lessons. 4v. 1825.

"Harry and Lucy" was begun by Mr. Edgeworth for the use of his own family and was the first attempt to give any correct elementary knowledge or taste for science in a narrative suited to the comprehension of children, and calculated to amuse and interest, as well as to instruct. The book was continued at intervals and in the later volumes, published in 1813, he was assisted by Maria. "Harry and Lucy concluded," written after her father's death, completes the series of "Early lessons" and is intended, as was her father's object in their commencement, to exercise the powers of attention, observation, reasoning and invention, rather than to teach any one science."—*Preface (adapted)*.

"First principles are capitally explained . . . and they are well relieved by characteristic sketches of that thorough girl Lucy, and her plodding, persevering brother. That long journey of theirs through the Black country and among the Staffordshire potteries, will long be memorable in our eyes, and all the more so because they travelled post in their own carriage and relieved the way with sense and nonsense, ranging from Humboldt's travels to 'the grand Panjandrum himself.'"—C. M. Yonge, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1869.

*J. Johnson, London*

Edgeworth, Maria. Parent's assistant. Ed. 2. v. 2. pt. 2. 1796.

*Contents:* The birth-day present. Old Poz. The mimic.

"The parent's assistant" was first published anonymously in 1796. The second edition came out in the same year.

In one of her letters, Miss Edgeworth writes: "I beg . . . that you will not call my little stories by the sublime title of 'my works.' I shall else be ashamed when the little mouse comes forth." The stories are printed and bound the same size as 'Evenings at Home,' but I am afraid you will dislike the title; my father had sent 'The Parent's Friend,' but Mr. Johnson has degraded it into 'The Parent's Assistant,' which I dislike particularly from association with an old book of arithmetic called 'The Tutor's Assistant.'"—

*Lackington, Allen and Co., London*

[Pétits de la Croix, François, *the Younger*.] The adventures of Kamoula, the lovely Arabian; or, A vindication of the ways of providence



exemplified in the triumph of virtue and innocence over corruption, perjury and malice. 1801.

Translation of pt. 5 of "Les Mille et un Jours."

Oriental in setting and romantic in character. Not all the incidents are well suited for children, but the persecutions and trials to which Kamoula is exposed and the elevation of fortune which is her reward furnish "a most instructive moral."

*William Lane, London*

The mirror; or, Fairy world displayed; a collection of fairy tales compiled for the amusement of younger minds, being a series of wonderful adventures intended to encourage youth to virtuous pursuits by displaying the bad consequences that attend a vicious habit of life. 1795.

*Contents:* The golden bough. The story of the queen and country girl. The story of the wonderful wand. The story of the king and fairy ring. The story of the princess Fair-Star and Prince Chery.

The author's motive is indicated by the title-page quotation:

"Conduct the Steps of my Unguarded Youth,  
And point their motions to the paths of truth."

In spite of the obvious morals, the stories are well-written and interesting. There is an "elegant frontispiece"; but no other illustration. On the last page is a list of "Genteel presents," printed at the Minerva Press. Leather binding.

*T. Longman, London*

Trimmer, Mrs. Sarah (Kirby). Fabulous histories; designed for the instruction of children respecting their treatment of animals. Ed. 4. 1791.

In her introduction, the author says that children, before they begin to read these histories, should be taught to consider them "not as containing the real conversations of birds . . . but as a series of Fables, intended to convey moral instruction applicable to themselves."

The story of the robin family is interwoven with that of the Benson children, and the method of violent contrast is employed to enforce the lessons, which are further indicated by the generous use of italics. Harriet and her brother are very kind-hearted but Master Jenkins is an embryo Nero. A mock-bird is introduced at one point, but Mrs. Trimmer explains that this is "for the sake of the moral" as he is "properly a native of America." The "rigid delicacy" of the period is amusingly illustrated and the language is Johnsonese. In spite of its overwhelming didacticism, the naturalness of the bird characters and the intimate personal way in which the incidents of their lives were related, made this one of the outstanding books of its own time, and in abridged and simplified form, it is still of interest to children.

Dedicated to the Princess Sophia, and first published in 1786.

*Luckman and Suffield, London*

The history of little Goody Two-Shoes; otherwise called Mrs. Margery Two-Shoes, with the means by which she acquired her learning and wisdom, and in consequence thereof, her estate. [17—?]

According to the title-page this story is "set forth at large for the benefit of those,

"Who from a State of Rags and Care  
And having Shoes but Half a Pair,  
Their Fortune and their Fame would fix,  
And gallop in their Coach and Six."

It was first published by John Newbery in 1765, and is commonly attributed to Oliver Goldsmith. This edition is somewhat abridged from the original and the political preface is omitted. The "Anecdote Respecting Tom Two-Shoes" is included, also in abridged form. Illustrated with woodcuts, similar in character, but differing from those in the Newbery edition. Cover of flowered gilt paper.

*John Marshall and Co., London*

[Kilner, Dorothy (*pseud.*, Mary Pelham).]

The village school; or, A collection of entertaining histories for the instruction & amusement of all good children. 2v. [17—?]

Dorothy Kilner wrote a number of little books for children between 1770 and 1790; but "female authorship was so dreadful a matter in those days that the strictest incognito was preserved by the writer; and, when her publisher wished at least for a *nom de plume*, she adopted that of Mary Pelham . . . There is much . . . individual character in some of the . . . stories, especially in 'The Village School.' There, he is observed, there is no separation of ranks, nor particularly in the treatment of the flocks, and the touches of manners are very amusing. 'With cuts,' these books were always advertised; cuts that did duty again and again, always of wainscoted rooms, and high-back chairs, and girls with long waists, sleeves down to the elbow, neat little aprons, round caps indoors, and shepherdess hats out of doors. Their mammas have high mob caps at home and hats abroad; the clergymen promenade in gown, bands, wigs, and shovel hats."—Yonge's "Storehouse of Stories."

Flowered and gilt paper cover.

[Fenn, Lady Eleanor?] Dialogues and letters on morality oeconomy and politeness, for the improvement and entertainment of young female minds, by the author of Dialogues on the first principles of religion. [1790?]

Interesting for its illustrations of the correct and formal manners of the time. Harriot's letters to her mother always begin "Honored Madam" and she signs herself "Your much obliged and dutiful daughter." The proprieties are much insisted upon, altho the author deplors "the foolish affectation which too many young women practice," as well as indelicate action or ungenteel demeanor. The preface is signed M. P. which was the signature used by Dorothy Kilner; but this is attributed in the publisher's lists to Lady Fenn.

*John Murray, London*

C., J. W. Stories selected from the history of England, from the conquest to the revolution; for children. New ed. 1817.

Stories told to the author's own little girl. He admits that he was frequently embarrassed by her requests, as he found that "fictions lead to inquiries which it is not easy to satisfy; *supernatural* fictions (such as fairy tales) vitiate the young taste and disgust it from its more substantial nourishment; while the fictions of common life, (such as histories of Jenny and Tommy—of dolls and tops,) though very useful as *lessons*, have not enough of the marvellous, to arrest the attention to the degree necessary for *amusement*." Historical tales had not these disadvantages. The incidents are arranged in chrono-



logical order, each reign being represented by one story; and the language is simple and colloquial.

### *The Newberys, London*

John Newbery began publishing in Reading, England, but he removed to London in 1744. He is characterized in "The Vicar of Wakefield" as "the philanthropic bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, who has written so many little books for children. He called himself their friend," says Goldsmith, "but he was the friend of all mankind." After his death in 1767, the business was carried on until about 1782 by his son, Francis, and his step-son, Thomas Carnan, the books being issued under their joint imprint. Carnan published on his own account for several years longer. Another Francis Newbery, a nephew of John Newbery, who had been left a fourth interest in the firm, withdrew in 1767, and set up a rival establishment in Ludgate Street. He died in 1780; but his business was continued by his wife, Elizabeth, and "by some means or other, either by transfer or purchase, or revival of lapsed books, all of the old publications of Newbery . . . passed into [her] hands . . . and to Harris and his successors." Welsh's "Bookseller of the Last Century."

Leigh Hunt refers to John Newbery as "the most illustrious of all booksellers in our boyish days, not for his great names, not for his dinners, not for his riches that we know of, nor for any other full-grown celebrity, but for certain little penny books, radiant with gold, and rich with bad pictures." Southey attributed his life-long love of books to the gift of twenty of these little sixpenny volumes, and speaks of Francis Newbery, the son, as "a publisher never to be named without honour by those who have read in their childhood the delectable histories of 'Goody Two-Shoes,' and 'Giles Gingerbread.'"

The art of poetry on a new plan; illustrated with a great variety of examples from the best English poets and of translations from the ancients, together with such reflections and critical remarks as may tend to form in our youth an elegant taste, and render the study of this part of the belles lettres more rational and pleasing. 2v. 1761-62. J. Newbery.

Many editions were published by Newbery, one as early as 1746. The later editions have been attributed to Oliver Goldsmith and may possibly have been revised by him. The dedication in this edition to the Earl of Holderness is dated Nov. 12, 1761, and signed by John Newbery. The first volume contains an allegorical frontispiece by A. Walker. Bound in calf.

Bible—New testament. The New testament, adapted to the capacities of children; to which is added an historical account of the lives, actions, travels, sufferings and death of the apostles and evangelists; . . . with a preface setting forth the nature and necessity of the work; adorned with cuts designed by the celebrated Raphael and engraved by Mr. Walker. 1755. J. Newbery.

Circle of the sciences. Ed. 3. v. 1-6. 1769. Newbery & Carnan.

v. 1. Grammar made familiar and easy to young gentlemen, ladies and foreigners.

- v. 2. Arithmetic made familiar and easy to young gentlemen and ladies.
- v. 3. Rhetoric made familiar and easy to young gentlemen and ladies, and illustrated with several beautiful orations from Demosthenes, Cicero, Sallust, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, &c.
- v. 4. Poetry made familiar and easy to young gentlemen and ladies and embellished with a great variety of the most shining epigrams, epitaphs, songs, odes, pastorals, &c., from the best authors.
- v. 5. Logic made familiar and easy to young gentlemen and ladies; to which is added a compendious system of metaphysics or ontology.
- v. 6. Geography made familiar and easy to young gentlemen and ladies.

First issued by John Newbery in ten small volumes, 1745-46. The little books, constructed on the "question and answer" principle, and less than four inches by three in size, were all "published by the king's authority" and were dedicated to children of the royal family or to some noble personage. The series was so popular that it was reprinted in part in various corrected and revised editions up to 1793. Some of the selections included in the volume on poetry indicate the free-spoken character of the times.

Comical, Christopher, *pseud.* Lecture upon games and toys for the amusement of good girls and boys by Christopher Comical, master of the revels to the king of Funnyland and poet laureat to the Lilliputians. 2 pts. in 2v. 1789. Francis Power.

On the title-page is the motto  
"Toys engage  
Youth and age."

and the little books written partly in prose and partly in verse are inscribed by "their most laughable humble servant" to the "young ladies and gentlemen who love to amuse themselves innocently, indulge their imaginations cheerfully and pass away the time agreeably." The author takes for his subjects rattles, drums, hobby horses, tops, nine-pins, etc., and shows "that moral reflections may be drawn from the most insignificant things, and that there is hardly a toy or a game, which has not some reference to the various accidents and conditions of human life."

Each chapter is headed with an appropriate woodcut and the covers are of the flowery and gilt Dutch paper. The publisher was a grandson of John Newbery.

[Cooper, W. W., *ed.*] The blossoms of morality; intended for the amusement and instruction of young ladies and gentlemen; by the editor of The looking-glass for the mind; with forty-seven cuts designed and engraved by J. Bewick. [Ed. 2.] 1796. E. Newbery.

Some of the stories were probably written by the editor of the collection, for he states in the preface that he has not so largely borrowed from foreign writers as in "The looking-glass for the mind," but has endeavored to supply the deficiency by the introduction of original matter. There are solemn discussions of the virtues, stories showing the happy effects of Sunday-schools on the morals of the rising generation, oriental tales, etc. Miss Yonge in her preface to the second volume of "A Storehouse of Stories" calls "The Blossoms of Morality" "an odd little compilation" and says: "The only tales I ever



met like any of them is a much finer version of the Statue story among Miss Busk's *Patrañas*: and perhaps the Retired Vizier and his Birds may be a parody of Diocletian and the Cabbages."

The young Theophilus, in one of the tales, remarks to his father: "I cannot help pitying those poor little boys, whose parents are not in a condition to purchase them such a nice gilded library, as that with which you have supplied me from my good friend's at the corner of St. Paul's churchyard. Surely such unhappy boys must be very ignorant all their lives; for what can they learn without books?"

The first edition without the Bewick cuts was published in 1789. The illustrations for the second edition were the last work of John Bewick. The young artist became ill while at work on the designs and died before the book was issued in 1796.

Cooper, W. D. *History of France, from the earliest period, comprehending every interesting and remarkable occurrence in the annals of that monarchy to its abolition in September 1792; embellished with copperplate cuts, and designed principally for the use of young ladies and gentlemen.* Ed. 2. 1792. E. Newbery.

The first edition was published in 1786. The title varies slightly.

*The history of a pin, as related by itself; interspersed with a variety of anecdotes, pointing out to the youth of both sexes, the superiority of a generous mind over one that is narrow and uncultivated; by the author of The brothers, A tale for children, &c.* 1801. E. Newbery.

The pin, having passed thru many vicissitudes and gained its "Point of brightest glory" concludes: "Let every one imitate my simplicity and innocence, and let them be as earnest in their endeavours to be useful to society, and they will at last finish their career in life as I do, most honourably." Stories of this type were very popular. Other examples are: "The adventures of a pin-cushion," "The adventures of a silver penny," "The memoirs of a peg-top." Engraved frontispiece.

*The little moralists; or, The history of Amintor and Florella, the pretty little shepherd and shepherdess of the vale of Evesham; embellished with cuts.* 1799. E. Newbery.

Very quaint little story dedicated "to the little misses and masters of Great Britain," by R. J. The closing chapter contains some general and useful remarks on the incidents and characters and in concluding this "little moral piece" the author says: "May you all, my sweet little readers, ride in your coach and six, without feeling the cares naturally attending so troublesome a situation!"

The cuts, p. 49-75, have been ascribed to Bewick. Flowered gilt paper cover.

*A museum for young gentlemen and ladies; or, A private tutor for little masters and misses, containing a variety of useful subjects . . . interspersed with letters, tales and fables for amusement and instruction and illustrated with cutts [sic]; being a second volume to the Pretty book for children.* [1758?] J. Newbery.

Includes directions for reading with elegance and propriety, a concise account of "antient" Britain, historical and geographical descriptions of the several countries of the world, rules for behavior, advice to young persons on their entering upon the world, the dying words of great men, tables of weights and measures, and other useful information, set forth at length upon the title-page.

According to Mr. Welsh this appeared in John Newbery's list for 1758. It was advertised in the *General Evening Post*, July 26, 1750.

Newbery's new spelling dictionary of the English language; wherein all the words are properly accented, shewing how to write and pronounce them with ease and propriety; to which is prefixed a new and concise introduction to English grammar. New ed. 1792. E. Newbery.

An edition was published by Thomas Carnan in 1786. A new edition was issued by Elizabeth Newbery in 1788 and this was reprinted in 1792. There are 24 pages of prefatory matter; but the book itself is unpagged.

*The oracles, containing some particulars of the history of Billy and Kitty Wilson; including anecdotes of their playfellows, &c.; intended for the entertainment of the little world, and illustrated. by engravings.* [1801?] E. Newbery.

By means of the "oracles" or speaking figures, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are enabled to give their children much valuable advice, whereby they escape various disagreeable adventures and learn the duty of filial obedience.

On page 23 is an example of the "puff direct," characteristic of the Newbery publications. At the end of the story appear the initials S. J.; and a list of the "books printed for E. Newbery . . . for the instruction and entertainment of all the good little masters and misses of Great Britain, Ireland, and America" is appended. Reference is made to "The history of Tommy Playlove and Jacky Lovebook," another Newbery publication, in the author's dedication.

The woodcuts, p. 13-16, are ascribed to Thomas Bewick. Flowery and gilt cover.

*The polite lady; or, A course of female education in a series of letters from a mother to her daughter.* 1760. J. Newbery.

The letters discuss such topics as obedience to one's governess, behavior in company, conversation, dress, gaming, the learning proper for a lady, the choice of books, modesty, pride, charity, religion, etc., and give an insight into the manners of the well-bred.

In the letter on "Writing," the mother, who signs herself Portia, says: "I have sent you Newbery's dictionary, to assist you in spelling."

On the title-page is the quotation from Pope:

"Tis Education forms the tender Mind,

Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's inclin'd."

Frontispiece, but no other illustration. Bound in calf with gilt border.

Richer, Adrien. *Great events from little causes; or, a selection of interesting and entertaining stories drawn from the histories of different nations wherein certain circumstances, seem-*



ingly inconsiderable, are discovered to have been apparently productive of very extraordinary incidents; tr. from the French. 1797. F. Newbery.

According to Mr. Welsh, this was by Griffith Jones and it appeared in Thomas Carnan's list for 1789. Bound in calf.

Smith, Thomas, of Spa Fields' Chapel. *Lucinda; or, virtue triumphant; a moral tale, designed for the instruction of youth.* 1801. E. Newbery.

"A pathetic scene," the burial of a young girl, serves as the introduction to the story of *Lucinda*, an orphan child, who is adopted by the bereaved mother. "Our heroine" has some affecting adventures but she overcomes by her innocence and truth all wicked designs and so the title-page motto is vindicated:

"When Precepts sage, to gain Attention fail,  
We change their Form, and weave an artless Tale,  
Where hateful Vice is seen to Mis'ry chain'd;  
Or Virtue triumphs, by her God sustain'd,  
Persuasion's Force then clearly Shines confest;  
And guides the Moral to the youthful Breast."

Tagg, Tommy, *pseud.* Collection of pretty poems for the amusement of children three foot high, by Tommy Tagg, Esq.; adorned with above sixty cuts. Ed. 55. 1756. J. Newbery.

*The same.* Ed. 16. 1781. [Carnan & Newbery?]

Most of the poems are short; but a complete versified account of the story of Inkle and Yarico is included. The history of this hapless Negro maiden and the false youth by "avarice sway'd" is related in prose in the "Spectator" for March 13, 1711.

On page 7 (p. 11 in the edition of 1781) is a Bewick cut of a printer composing the *Lilliputian Magazine*. On the next page is a four line verse headed "On a fine gilt Library" with a picture to correspond. Following the preface in the earlier edition is an advertisement stating that "speedily will be published by the same Author 'A Collection of Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Six Foot high.'"

Diminutive size, four and one-half inches by three, with covers of the flowered and gilt Dutch paper.

"It is probably no accident that these books were so small. It was considered disrespectful for a child to read in the presence of an elder; and doubtless his good friend Mr. Newbery took this into consideration when he initiated his 'Lilliputian Library,' any portion of which could be carried in the very smallest pocket and enjoyed in solitary corners at odd minutes."—L. A. Harker, in *Longman's Magazine*, 1901.

(To be continued)

## Some French Libraries as Seen By a Good Will Delegate

WITH a group of people having interests as varied as those of the June "Good Will Delegation" to France, each place visited brought fresh opportunities for investigation by one or another of the delegates. Sometimes it was transportation, sometimes manufacturing or textiles, and again banking or motors, but naturally, libraries claimed my attention.

In the delightful old city of Grenoble where we spent a Sunday, we were entertained at the home of a well known citizen, whose carefully selected library of French authors contained many first editions and fine bindings, and was a pleasure to examine, as was also his collection of prints. The Library of the City of Grenoble is a stately building on the Place de Verdun. Among its 210,000 volumes and 7,000 manuscripts are included treasures from the Library of the Monastery of "La Grande Chartreuse" situated in the French Alps which we visited the next day. These volumes came to the Grenoble Library at the time of the division of church and state in France in 1906. At the monastery it was easy to imagine some of the "fathers" working on illuminated missals, or reading in the beautifully proportioned and paneled room which once housed twenty-two thousand volumes.

During the audience given us at the League of Nations in Geneva, a tribute was paid to the work done by Miss Florence Wilson, and the unusual assistance rendered to the members of the League of Nations by the Library. Both the Committees for the "Opium Conference" and "Double Taxation" were in session and in a walk thru the Library, Prof. Seligman, an important member of the latter committee was noticed at work surrounded by many volumes.

At Strasbourg a very interesting service has been started by the "Livre Française en Alsace et Lorraine" founded in 1919. Its object is to distribute French books in the communes of Alsace and Lorraine, establishing French libraries consisting of classics, novels, biographies and books for children, volumes of a political or religious nature being excluded. During the first year of its existence it has created more than eight hundred libraries and distributed ten thousand books. As a control over distribution the nominal charge of one franc is made for each volume, and in occasional cases of necessity even this charge is remitted. The distribution has been given to parish libraries, to workers, schools, and to those who will take proper care of the volumes. It is interesting to learn that some of the children are forced to ask their grandparents' advice in choosing books, for their parents have little knowledge of the French language. Here I might note that in the schools of Alsace any child wishing instruction in German is allowed two hours a day during the school term.

In the "Methodist Memorial" at Chateau Thierry, within a stone's throw of the ruins of the famous stone bridge over the Marne which was blown up by the Americans in 1918, I found a little library of one thousand volumes which undoubtedly is having good use. The War



Museum in this building which was formerly the "Hôtel de l'Eléphant" was also of great interest as it contained autograph letters and photographs of many of the commanding officers of the "Great War." We saw here also the birth-place of Jean de la Fontaine, whose statue is not far from the historic bridge.

A feeling of pride came to all the delegation when as guests at the Five Centres of the American Committee for Devastated France, we visited the libraries in baraques (portable wooden buildings erected as a war emergency). The work accomplished by these Five Centre Libraries, and forty-five travelling libraries, covering a period of three years since its inception in 1920, under the enthusiastic leadership of Miss Jessie M. Carson as Director, I cannot praise highly enough. At Blérancourt, the library is in the village foyer, but at Anizy-le-Chateau, it is now in the same building as the "Mairie" and has been formally taken over by the Commune. Coucy-le-Chateau Library is still in a baraque, but when the Town Hall is rebuilt it will be installed there. The Vic-sur-Aisne Library was turned over to the Commune last May. It occupies two rooms of the ground floor in a house used by the American Committee, and presented a charming appearance the day we spent there. The Soissons Library has 3,320 persons enrolled as members, and since the days of its opening with Miss Alice K. O'Connor as librarian, it has been of such service as to outgrow its quarters. When the rebuilt cloisters of St. Leger are finished this Library with the "old library" of Soissons will be assembled and placed in this building which adjoins a playground in another part of the city.

M. Coyecque, inspector of public libraries and M. Morel of the Bibliothèque Nationale impressed by the splendid work which these libraries have accomplished, particularly in Soissons, asked the American Committee to establish in the Belleville Section of Paris, a municipal library run by the same methods. The City of Paris gave the land, ten thousand francs, and is responsible for the heating, lighting and upkeep. The Minister of the Liberated Regions gave the baraque, the American Committee supplying books, furniture, and the staff expenses which will be continued until January 1924, when the city will take over this Library. It was opened on the 13th of November, 1922, with Mlle. Lydie Duproix, a graduate of the New York Public Library School in 1922, as librarian, and contains six thousand volumes, placed on shelves around a well lighted room. About twenty current periodicals are taken and a few daily newspapers. Due to the large attendance

at the library, children are permitted to borrow books only twice a week, and as Thursday is a school holiday, a story hour is held for the children in the afternoon. The circulation beginning with 2,313 for half the month of November, 1922, shows an increase in June, 1923, to ten thousand volumes. Besides the French readers there are some Italians, and Polish Jews from the Rothschild School in the neighborhood. Next door, and in marked contrast was the old library of that section housed in the public school. I was at once carried back to the Middle Ages as far as library conditions are concerned, tho I believe there are many valuable books in the collection, which later are to be placed in the new library. A porcelain stove with encircling stove pipes occupied a greater part of the one window. A wide wooden counter barred all access to the shelves, and a lonely gas jet added another dismal element. Needless to add there were no readers.

Dr. Johnston of the American Library in Paris welcomed me the morning I went there to call upon him and to visit the Summer Training School for Librarians, which has been established under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France, and the American Library in Paris. Under the able direction of Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, of the American Library Association, the Library Summer School was a great success. This is the first class for public library training in France in the teaching and interpreting of American methods of Library administration and work, tho there is a course in the Sorbonne for handling public documents. The opening lecture of the course was delivered by M. Firmin-Roz, assistant director of the National Office of French Universities and Schools, his subject being "What constitutes a book of literature." This was to be followed by lectures on "Littérature Etrangère." Several well known American librarians have also addressed the school, among them Miss Theresa Hitchler of Brooklyn, Miss Mary Parsons of Morristown, and Misses Mary Davis, Mabel Williams and Alice K. O'Connor of the New York Public Library. Among the students enrolled were French, Belgians, Swiss and Russians.

This linking together of the work of French and American Libraries and Librarians on such a foundation is a proof of an international bond established for all time. MARIA V. LEAVITT.

Part II, volume II of the Catalog of the John Carter Brown Library bringing the entries down to the year 1658 has just been issued. Providence: The Library. Printed at the Merrymount Press, Boston.



# Certification In New York State

THE scheme of certification of librarians adopted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York appears below. The plan at present is entirely voluntary. It is emphasized that no librarian is under any compulsion to apply for a certificate, and that failure to secure a certificate will in no way jeopardize a present position so far as the state is concerned. Certificates will be issued by the president of the University to those submitting the requisite credentials on the official form issued by the Library Extension Division. Upon notification that the examinations were satisfactorily passed, it will be in order to apply for the corresponding certificate. No examinations will be held before January, 1924. Examinations will be prepared by a committee appointed by the Library Council, an advisory board to the Regents of long standing.

The stress laid upon administrative experience in the requirements for the advanced certificates is due to the fact, it is stated, that the plan as originally conceived, and as it may ultimately be carried out, was intended to serve as a basis for the selection of persons for the position of chief librarian. The term "administrative experience" is intended to apply to the heads of large departments as well as to those who have had charge of libraries.

Provision has been made in the plan for advancement from lower to higher grades thru further education, training, experience or examination. The same general education is required for the Professional Librarian's Certificate Grades B and C, and the same professional education for Grades A, B and C. The same general education is required for the Library Worker's Certificate Grades A and B. Where there is no difference in the general and professional educational requirements there will be no difference in the standard of examination given; for example, the same standard of examination would be given to advance from Librarian's Professional Certificate Grade B to Grade A as to advance from Library Worker's Certificate Grade A to Professional Librarian's Certificate Grade C.

The reasons enumerated why all who are qualified should secure certificates are as follows:

1. It will advance their professional recognition and give them a definite status in the educational world.
2. It will insure for each librarian or library worker credit for his or her attainments in library study and experience, as each person will naturally secure the highest grade certificate possible.
3. It will make possible appointments to positions which local authorities are likely to condition on the

possession of such certificate; or to positions which are already so conditioned, as for example, those of school librarian.

4. It will enable all persons of proper preparation and forethought to be ready for the time which is probably coming when certificates will be required for important library positions.

5. It will directly promote an improvement in position and salary for those who are duly qualified by putting at a disadvantage those who are not duly qualified for the work.

6. In proportion to the number of persons who secure the certificate it will gain in value and recognition. When it becomes a matter of course that the trained or skilled librarian has a certificate, it will be a matter of course with library boards to limit appointments to persons having such certificates.

7. The incentive to securing the highest possible grade of certificate will be just the needed spur for many persons to extend their education and training.

8. As higher requirements may be prescribed for such certificates at some future date, the advantage of applying immediately are obvious.

The following are the Regents Rules governing the issuance of certificates to librarians and library workers:

§ 465 Certificates for Librarians and Library Workers. *To whom issued.* Certificates based upon general and professional education, examination and evidence of successful experience in library work may be issued by the President of the University to candidates having the qualifications hereinafter prescribed.

1. LIBRARIAN'S PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE GRADE A

*a. General education.* Four years' full work in an approved college or university or satisfactory evidence of educational attainments substantially equivalent thereto.

*b. Professional education.* One year's full work in an approved library school with evidence of satisfactory completion; or, a minimum rating of 75 per cent in a Regents examination in library economy.

*c. Experience.* An approved library experience of five years in an administrative position.

*d. Alternative.* In lieu of the foregoing qualifications there may be accepted satisfactory evidence of substantially equivalent educational and professional attainments and an approved experience of five years of notably successful administration of a library of at least 50,000 volumes or of one situated in a community having a population of 50,000 or over.

Valid for life.

2. LIBRARIAN'S PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE GRADE B

*a. General education.* Two years' full work in an approved college or university or satisfactory evidence of educational attainments substantially equivalent thereto; or, graduation from an approved normal school; or, four years' full work in an approved high school or institution of equivalent standards with evidence of satisfactory completion and in addition thereto a minimum rating of 75 per cent in a Regents examination in literature and general information.

*b. Professional education.* Same as for grade A.

*c. Experience.* An approved library experience of six years, two of which were spent in an administrative position; or, one year's full work in an approved library school and an approved library experience of three years acquired subsequent to the training; or, two years' full work in an approved library school and an approved library experience of one year acquired subsequent to the training.



Such certificate shall be valid for five years from date of issue and may be renewed for life upon submission of evidence of successful work during the period for which the certificate was issued.

3. LIBRARIAN'S PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE GRADE C

a. *General education.* Same as for grade B.

b. *Professional education.* Same as for grade A.

c. *Experience.* None required of candidates who have had the training in an approved library school; all others, an approved library experience of three years.

Such certificate shall be valid for five years, etc., as in grade B.

4. LIBRARY WORKER'S CERTIFICATE GRADE A

a. *General education.* Four year's full work in an approved high school or institution of equivalent standards with evidence of satisfactory completion; or two years' full work in such school or institution and a minimum rating of 75 per cent in a Regents examination in literature and general information.

b. *Technical education.* Six weeks' full work in a short library course in an approved library school with evidence of satisfactory completion; or, a minimum rating of 75 per cent in a Regents examination in library economy.

c. *Experience.* An approved library experience of two years averaging not less than ten hours work a week.

Such certificate shall be valid for three years from date of issue and may be renewed for a like period etc., as in 2, above.

5. LIBRARY WORKER'S CERTIFICATE GRADE B

a. *General education.* Same as in 4, above.

b. *Technical education.* Not less than six weeks' full work in a short library course in an approved library school or training class with evidence of satisfactory completion; or, a minimum rating of 75 per cent in a Regents examination in library economy.

c. *Experience.* An approved library experience of six months averaging not less than ten hours' work a week.

Such certificate shall be valid for two years from date of issue and may be renewed for a like period etc. as in 2, above.

§ 466 Places and Times for Examinations. Applicants will be duly informed of the examinations which shall be adapted to the grade of certificate sought and shall be held in January and June during the week in which Regents examinations occur, at such places as may be designated from time to time by the University.

## A Man in Prison has Much Time to Think

**L**IBRARIES in hospitals are now pretty well established. Do librarians know that the penal and correctional institutions have asked for help from the A. L. A. in establishing well-selected libraries suited to their inmates?

When it was found that the American Prison Congress was to meet in Boston this year, the A. L. A. Institution Library Committee planned an exhibit of books, posters, pictures and lists illustrating model prison libraries. Two water color posters gave the general aim: "Why let a man spend his time alone in his cell, brooding" says one, showing a convict slinking behind the bars, "When he might be learning something or building character?" says the other, showing the same man with squared shoulders and up-

lifted head, absorbed in a book. Two other posters carried on the message: "A man in prison has much time to think. Why not give him something worth while to think about?" and "Have you asked your State Library Commission to help you organize your library? Books are their job. They will be glad to assist you."

A large photograph of the beautiful library in Sherborn (Mass.) Reformatory for Women showed a model institution library—sunny, pretty, convenient, professional. The books displayed were chosen for their educational, inspirational, or recreational value. The fact that the library, rightly organized, is a great aid to morale was stressed at every turn. All the books—fiction and non-fiction—were selected with these points in view; they must be simple in language, for the majority of convicts have only an eighth grade education and their average mentality is fifteen years; they must be interesting, otherwise they will not hold the attention; they must be clean and wholesome, for they are to be given to men and women shut up with themselves. Groups of books on trades and vocations caught the wardens especially and evoked requests for lists. Indeed, lists on all sorts of subjects were asked for by wardens and chaplains, the latter being the institution librarians.

At a session of the Congress held at Sherborn Reformatory, Miss Askew addressed the chaplain's section. It is needless to say that she captured her audience. As a result of the exhibit and the address the Institution Library Committee is asked to publish a list of from one to two hundred books which should be in every prison, reform school and jail, and to draw up a program of procedure in organizing institution libraries.

Thus library service is being extended to those behind the bars as well as those in hospitals. In Massachusetts the State Division of Public Libraries is giving advice and help to four of the prisons and reformatories and to the jails in Plymouth and Greenfield. The librarians of the public libraries in these two towns are also giving valuable service to these jails. Who else is interested?

E. K. J.

"The story of Libraries and Book-Collecting," by Ernest Albert Savage, Librarian, Wallasey (Eng.) Public Libraries, is published in this country by Dutton (230p., \$2). This summary is intended especially for the elementary student and the general reader and will be the more welcome by reason of the fact that Edward Edwards' "Memoirs of Libraries" is out of print and expensive to buy second-hand.



# Rochester's Campaign For a Central Library



THE Rochester Public Library in addition to offering a haven for weary bones at the Rochester Exposition, September 3-8, and to being a source of information to all countless inquirers, stimulated the already fervent discussion of the need of a Central Library.

The exhibit covered ten by forty feet and was labeled "This is one-tenth of a Branch Library." The walls, the floor, the furniture, and the lighting were all in approved branch library style, and the shining new books on the shelves were borrowed from the new branch about to be opened. One end of the exhibit was for adults and the other for children. In addition to the books, the "adult room" had a magazine rack filled with current magazines.

The *pièce de résistance* of the exhibit however was the display case running the whole length across the front of the booth showing pictures of other branch libraries all over the United States. Public libraries kindly loaned these pictures of their branches, which well labeled and carefully arranged, were most effective. Mixed in with these were a few pictures of the Rochester Branches, contrasting them with the other branches and thus making quite noticeable the lack of real library buildings which has so handicapped the Rochester system. In the background of the exhibit was a large map showing the proposed site for the central library, not yet assured by the way. Pamphlets bearing the slogan "For Rochester—A Central

Library in 1925" were handed out from the desk.

Two assistants were at the desk every day to answer questions or be of any other help. Many people met their friends there, read, looked at magazines, and some just rested and watched the crowds go by. Questions were asked ranging anywhere from "Where is the booth that is giving away macaroni?" to "How many books are there in the library in Spokane?"

The library feels that its taking part in this annual event not only extends its influence among people whom it might not otherwise reach, but it also discusses in regard to the present library system and the need of a central library.

## On the Preservation of Paper

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Some time ago the A. L. A. received a communication: "We have a client in the Far East who is having trouble with the paper of his books perishing, which is apparently due to the high temperature. He states that it becomes brittle and ultimately has hardly more strength than the ask of burnt paper and cannot be touched without breaking."

Communications were sent to several places in an effort to obtain the information desired. From the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., were received the following references,



which are being passed on in this manner in the hope that they may be of service to libraries:

Ravages of the Bookworm, by W. R. Reinicke, *Paper Industry*, September, 1921, page 819.

Durability, preservation and deterioration of paper, by Aribect and Bouvier. *Paper*, September 29, and October 6, 13 and 20, 1920.

Bibliography of data on deterioration of paper. *Paper*, July 17, 1918, page 12.

*Paper*, v. 26, p. 589 (1920).

The perishing of paper in Indian libraries, by J. J. Sudborough and M. M. Mehta. *Journal of the Society for Chemical Industry*, v. 39, 93R (1920).

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary, A. L. A.*

### Proposed Catalog of Works on Economics

THE London School of Economics has in mind the preparation and publication of a complete catalog of all material in its library. The need of such a work has long been felt, and the publication of a catalog of what is the largest library of its kind in the world would, it is hoped, be an invaluable help to the study of economics, politics, social science, modern history and other branches of study represented in the library. Excluding official publications, the number of works indexed would amount to not fewer than 250,000, in various languages. The work which would cost from £7,000 to £10,000, could not be attempted unless an adequate number of subscribers could be assured. It is contemplated that the subscription price of the work should be fixed at about £4 4s. per copy if promised subscriptions for not less than 2,000 copies could be obtained. While not in a position at the moment to invite definite subscriptions the school would like to know as soon as possible the names of probable subscribers. The determination to proceed with the scheme will depend on the response to this request. Communications should be addressed to the Director, Mr. W. H. Beveridge.

### Recent Motion Pictures Based on Literature

- BROKEN WING, THE. Preferred Pictures Star: Miriam Cooper and Kenneth Harlan. Mexican bandit story with love affair between aviator and Mexican girl; from the play by Paul Dickey and C. W. Goddard.
- CHEAT, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Star: Pola Negri. Story of wealthy woman branded on shoulder by man whom she kills; from the story by Hector Turnbull and play by Willard Mack.
- CHILDREN OF JAZZ. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Theodore Kosloff. Bold descendant of old line wins fortune after taking possession of old manor on strange island; from the play by Harold Brighouse.
- CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, THE. Selznick. 7 reels.

- All star. Story of blind toymaker and his daughter; from the story by Charles Dickens.
- EAGLE'S FEATHER, THE. Metro. 7 reels. Star: Mary Alden. Western story of returned soldier who becomes foreman on ranch owned by woman; from the novel by Katherine Newlin Burt.
- GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE, A. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Jack Holt. Young society man is mistaken for gentleman crook; from play by John Stapleton and P. G. Wodehouse.
- GOING UP. Associated Exhibitors. 7 reels. Star: Douglas MacLean. Author of aviation novel is lured into competition flight with French ace; from play, "The Aviator," by James Montgomery.
- HER REPUTATION. First National. 7 reels. Star: May McAvoy. New Orleans girl becomes involved in murder of her fiancé; from novel, "The Devil's Own," by Talbot Mundy and Bradley King.
- ITCHING PALMS. F. B. O. Robertson-Cole. 6 reels. All-star. Mail robber is caught by revenue agent disguised as deaf-mute; from play "Jerry Comes Home," by Roy Briant.
- LAWFUL LARCENY. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. All-star. Wife steals back husband's own property to save him from ruin; from the play by Samuel Shipman.
- LIGHTS OUT. Robertson-Cole. 7 reels. Star: Ruth Stonehouse. Drama of trapping of crooks thru use of moving pictures; from the play by Mann Page and Paul Dickey.
- LITTLE OLD NEW YORK. Goldwyn-Cosmopolitan. 11 reels. Star: Marion Davies. Romance of early days of New York centered about Irish girl posing as her dead brother; from play by Rida Johnson Young.
- MIND OVER MOTOR. Principal Pictures. 5 reels. Star: Trixie Friganza. Comedy of motor-mad spinster who finances an automobile race engineered by crooks; from Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Tish Carberry" stories.
- ROSITA. United Artists. 9 reels. Star: Mary Pickford. Romance of Spanish street singer; from story, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," by Adolphe D'Ennery and P. S. T. Dumanoir.
- RUGGLES OF RED GAP. Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. All star. Adventures of English valet in employ of middle class family from Middle West; from the novel by Harry Leon Wilson.
- SALOMY JANE. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Jacqueline Logan. Melodrama of man pursued for supposed theft and sheltered by a mountain girl; from the story "Salomy Jane's Kiss," by Bret Harte.
- SILENT PARTNER, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Beatrice Joy. Stock market gambler saved by wife who guards his winnings; from the story by Maximilian Foster in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
- SIX CYLINDER LOVE. Fox. 10 reels. Star: Ernest Truex. Comedy of young married couple involved in debt for motor car; from the play by William Anthony McGuire.
- SPANISH DANCER, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 9 reels. Stars: Pola Negri and Antonio Moreno. Romance of gypsy dancer in love with banished nobleman; based like Mary Pickford's picture, "Rosita," on "Don Cæsar de Bazan."
- STRANGERS OF THE NIGHT. Metro. 8 reels. Stars: Enid Bennett and Matt Moore. Comedy melodrama of timid man emboldened to deal with gang of robbers by visions of a piratical past; from Walter Hackett's play, "Captain Applejack."
- WHITE SISTER, THE. Inspiration Pictures. 11 reels. Star: Lillian Gish. Tragic story of girl who becomes nun, believing her lover dead; from F. Marion Crawford's novel.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1923



JAPAN sends a cry even more pathetic than that of Europe for American help in the emergency which has destroyed many of its great libraries as well as wiped out cities in the most frightful earthquake of modern times. The University of Tokio had collected 700,000 volumes, 200,000 in a separate building devoted to "dead books," the library mausoleum which President Eliot unwitting of this precedent suggested as a novelty some years ago. Now both the live books and the dead books have suffered wholesale cremation and American libraries will surely do all that they can to help in the starting of new collections as suggested by the letter from the librarian of Congress, elsewhere printed. The response of America to Japan's appeal has been magnificent indeed in terms of money; let us now respond as liberally in terms of books.

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HOSPITAL libraries, tho not yet what they may be, have been advanced to a good state of development; but tho much attention has been given to discussion of prison libraries their development is by no means so far advanced. It is, therefore, doubly satisfactory that at the meeting in Boston of the American Prison Congress so much progress was made in planning for a large future in the light of experience from sporadic experiments heretofore. The A.L.A. Committee on Institutional Libraries with the co-operation of the Boston Public Library made an important exhibit of books suitable for the reading of prisoners, information and illustrations picturing a model prison library within the state, and very good discussions were an important feature. Surely the prison should have a place in the prison budget as Chaplain Hoffman's paper, printed on another page, rightly argues. The recent story of the western convict who made so good a record within the prison of utilizing his time that he obtained an important position in the metropolis as a writer of advertising "copy" is an illustration of the great possibilities of stimulating the inmates of prisons to prepare under the conditions of confinement to become useful citizens of the outer world.

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MASSACHUSETTS, the State of Windsor, Cutter, Fletcher and Green, all pioneers, which half a century ago and for several years

thereafter, was the banner library state, is again setting an example to sister states in its development of the library institute idea on some what different lines from those of other states. The Division of Public Libraries in the Department of Education, which under the present state nomenclature replaces the Free Public Library Commission has carried thru this year three important neighborhood gatherings, one at New Bedford, one for Cape Cod at Hyannis, and recently one for western Massachusetts at Amherst. A foremost feature of these institutes was the invitation of about thirty selected local librarians to be present as the guests and at the expense of the State official body. Miss Jones and her associates were fortunate in securing from outside the state several of the brightest library speakers. In the five days in which the hospitality of the Massachusetts "Aggie," of Amherst College and of the Jones Library were a delightful part, a wide variety of topics was covered in the most practical and helpful way. One of the most useful results was the excellent reports printed in nearby newspapers which communicated the library idea in this excellent application to thousands of readers.

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IN the retirement from the headship of the Division of School Libraries of the Department of Education of New York State, Dr. Sherman Williams takes with him the respect and gratitude of all who have known his work. From long experience as a superintendent of schools he came ten years ago to the opportunity which he has so well fulfilled and his success illustrates the importance of combining school and library experience in this division of library work. He would leave a great gap in the library personnel of the state but for the fact that he will be succeeded by the assistant whom he has trained and who has shown such capability in this same field, Miss Sabra W. Vought, under whose direction the work is not likely to suffer. One of the great failures in library history was the disastrous disappearance of the school district libraries planned in New York State nearly a century ago, which came as the result of lack of administrative inspiration and practical knowledge, and the present situation is in happy contrast with this "awful example."



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## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

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### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

VERGENNES was the scene of the annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association held October 2-4. The first evening was occupied by a get-together supper followed by a reception at the Bixby Memorial Library and a musical program. Judge F. L. Fish gave readings from Rowland Robinson.

After reports on district meetings Wednesday morning Mrs. O. H. Coolidge, first vice-president of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an address. Professor Arthur W. Peach of Norwich University discussed "Vermont in Literature," and the speaker of the occasion, Dallas Lore Sharp, gave a talk on "The Magical Chance" in the evening.

On the last day of the meeting, Anna Mower, librarian of the Morrisville Public Library, spoke on "The Librarian's Measuring Rod," followed by an address by Rev. Arthur W. Hewitt, chairman of the state board of education, and by round tables discussions on new books, co-operative buying for groups of libraries with inter-library loans, and other topics.

The new officers are: President, Mrs. F. B. Chatterton of Vergennes; vice-president, Florence Pratt of Brattleboro; secretary-treasurer, Iva Young of Bellows Falls.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CUTLER'S Sea View at Hampton Beach was the host September 12-14 for one of the most successful meeting ever held by the New Hampshire Library Association. The meeting opened Wednesday evening with a cordial address of welcome by Mrs. Howard G. Lane, a trustee of the Lane Memorial Library, at Hampton. This was followed by an address entitled "Lighthouses" by the president, Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire.

John Farrar, editor of the *Bookman*, delivered the main address of the evening on "The Younger Generation in Literature." He admits that there are many writers today who base their work on a philosophy of freedom and social standards quite different from those to which we are accustomed, but the hopeful part of it, as he sees it, is these writers are not the young people. Those under twenty-five he claims are back to normal again, writing novels which tend toward the romantic. It is the grandmother flappers who are most annoying.

A business meeting opened the Thursday

morning session. This was followed by "The Library Herald," the aim of which was to suggest some of the best new books. Major James F. Brennan of Peterborough conducted this as editor-in-chief, giving a short summary of the history of library work in the state, and then introducing the members of his staff who presented books on the following subjects: sporting editor, Elsie Gaskin,—books of outdoor life and travel; editor of children's page, Emma L. Riggs,—children's books; personals, Helen G. Cushing,—books of biography; editorial on "The Prison Library," Rev. Whitman S. Bassett; fiction supplement, Mildred J. Peaslee; magazine section, Mary E. Holland,—some of the more unusual periodicals; news and notes of interest to women, Martha E. Cutler; "The Literary Lobby," Leona E. Savithes,—poems, plays, essays.

At the invitation of the Boards of Commerce of Portsmouth and Newburyport, automobile trips to those cities were enjoyed during the afternoon. Many old historic houses and other places of interest were visited. At six o'clock there was a shore dinner at which chorus singing was enjoyed. At the close of the dinner, the winners of the state meeting scholarships were announced, with Grace E. Kingsland of Hanover, presiding. The object of the scholarships is to recognize exceptional work done in the smaller libraries in the state. The winners, Isabelle H. Fitz of Chester and Martha E. Cutler of Peterborough, attended the meeting with expenses paid. Honorable mention was given to Clara Garvin of Sanbornville and Mrs. Winifred M. Gunnison of Jaffrey.

Following the dinner, Mrs. May Lamberton Becker of the *Literary Review* of The New York *Evening Post* spoke on "The New Books—What We Want and What We Are Getting," giving a very illuminating discussion of some of the best recent books. Ralph D. Paine, the next speaker, in his "Story of a Literary Forgery" told a true story that seemed like a fairy tale. There appeared in 1913 a book entitled "Memoirs of Li Hung Chang" edited by William Francis Mannix. This purports to be selections from the writings of Li Hung Chang, translated into English from the Chinese. The story of the forgery as given by Mr. Paine was the tale of a criminal, who shut up in jail in Honolulu for forgery, wove these memoirs out of his imagination, so cleverly, in fact, that some of the wisest of Chinese authorities were unable to detect their inauthenticity. Mr. Paine told of the life



story of Mr. Mannix whom he met while on an expedition to Cuba in 1896, and with whose dark career he has been familiar, and of how step by step these writings were traced to him.

The Friday morning session was an "Experience Round Table" conducted by Grace Blanchard of Concord. "Our Reading Contest for Children" by Mrs. M. B. Macomber, "The Library in the School" by Susan James, and "The

Seasons in the Library" by Hannah G. Fernald, were the subjects discussed.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Willard P. Lewis, Durham; first vice-president, Alice T. Rowe, Nashua; second vice-president, Grace E. Kingsland, Hanover; secretary, Winifred Tuttle, Manchester; treasurer, Alice M. Pray, Concord.

WINIFRED TUTTLE, *Secretary*.

## AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMS, Florence A., 1913 P., for a number of years librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School and proprietor of Miss Adams's Bookshop, Brooklyn, has been made librarian of the Newtown High School, Elmhurst, L. I.

BENEDICT, Inez E., 1918 P., librarian of the public library at McMinnville, Ore., has gone to Plentywood, Montana, as librarian of the Sheridan County Library.

BLACKBURN, Bertha Florence, Ill., 1921, has resigned her position as head cataloger in the Lincoln Library of Springfield, Ill., to become order librarian in the library of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

BREWITT, Mrs. Theodore R., 1908 Wis., appointed librarian of the Public Library, Long Beach, Cal., succeeding Zaidee Brown.

BUFFMAN, Mary S., for the past two years assistant librarian of the State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Ia., appointed librarian of the State Teachers' College, Valley City, N. D., succeeding Bess Lowry, resigned.

BURDITT, Margery, 1921 P., recently head of

the circulation department at Waterloo, Iowa, has become librarian of the High School library at Stamford, Conn.

DOW, Mary E., 1921 Wis., elected librarian of the Public Library at Two Rivers, Wis.

CLARKE, Elizabeth P., who has recently been cataloging the library of the Onondaga Historical Society at Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed librarian of the Kingston (N. Y.) Public Library. Miss Clarke was for many years librarian of the Seymour Library at Auburn, N. Y.

DRAKE, Ruth B., 1912 Wis., for four years librarian of the Central Rural School Library, Chazy, N. Y., has been appointed organizer of the Monroe County Traveling Library service, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y., where the Public Library is the County Library.

DUPROIX, Lydie, 1922 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Belleville Library, Paris, has been loaned by the American Committee for Work in Devastated France to the reference department of the American Library in Paris to assist in building up a French collection.

EASTON, Valeria, 1914 Wis., who has been librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital Library, Houston, Texas, is now senior assistant, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.

EMMEL, Dorothy M., 1919 P., recently resigned the librarianship of the Millbrook Public Library to become junior organizer, Library Extension Division, Albany.

FISH, Helen Dean, librarian for the Frederick Stokes Company, has compiled a "Boys' Book of Verse" planned as a companion volume to Mary G. Davis' Girls Book of Verse published last year.

FREEMAN, Edmund A., 1923 N. Y. S., who has held a temporary position in the preparation division of the New York Public Library has joined the staff of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C.



FREIDUS, Abraham S., 1894 P., since 1897 with the Astor and later chief of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, died suddenly on October 2nd.

GOOCH, Harriet B., for many years instructor in cataloging at the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa.

HAXBY, Mrs. Anne C., 1921 Wis., formerly librarian of the County Library, Hood River, Ore., appointed librarian of the Public Library, Baker Ore.

HOWE, Harriet E., assistant professor of library science at the Simmons College School is being allowed credits at Harvard for her research work on the teaching of cataloging undertaken originally for a committee of the Association of American Library Schools.

HOXIE, Mrs. Lucy B., 1921, appointed director of grade school reference work in the Youngstown (O.) Public Library, September 15.

HUHN, Natalie T., 1921 Wis., appointed reference librarian at the State College of Washington, Pullman, September 1st.

JACKSON, Margaret, 1915 N. Y. P. L., has resigned the librarianship of the Hempstead (L. I.) Public Library and accepted that of the George L. Pease Memorial Library at Ridge-wood, New Jersey.

JOHNSON, Mildred Noé, 1919 Ill., formerly editor of the *Public Affairs Information Service* and proprietor of the Mildred Noé Johnson paper shop was married on September 29th to Mr. Barnabas Bryan, Jr. of New York. The shop under its original name has now been moved to 8 East Forty-Eighth Street.

KINKELDEY, Otto, since 1915 chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library, became the professor of music at the Cornell University on October 1st. Dr. Kinkeldey is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and took his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin. Before coming to the New York Public Library he was for four years Professor of Musicology at the University of Breslau.

KINSLEY, Lydia, 1907 Wis. (Mrs. H. B. Cates) has succeeded Jennie Hulce as librarian of the Public Library, Janesville, Wis.

LAUMAN, Caroline, director of circulation of the Youngstown Public Library since October, 1921, has resigned her position, the work having been taken over by Anna M. Tarr, assistant librarian.

LEWIS, Sarah V., 1911 Wis., superintendent of circulation of the Seattle, Washington, Public Library, has assumed in addition general charge of book selection and children's work.

McGEE, Aileen, for the last two years reference librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College has resigned. Laura Hall, head of the Catalog Department, will divide her time between the Catalog and the Reference Departments, and Alice James has joined the cataloging staff.

MACLIN, Grover C., 1923 P., who has been an assistant in the Technology Division, of the New York Public Library during the summer, has been appointed industrial librarian at the Youngstown Public Library, effective September 1st.

MATTERN, Johannes, Ph. D., assistant librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, is the author of "Bavaria and the Reich; the Conflict over the Law for the Protection of the Republic" which forms number 3 of series 41 of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1923. 125p.)

MONTCOMERY, Maud, 1921 P., has been appointed assistant in charge of the Engineering Department Library of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Laura Luttrell, 1913 Wis., assistant cataloger in the University Library.

PARSONS, Mary P., 1912 N. Y. S., librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library, on leave of absence is acting as assistant librarian of the American Library in Paris.

RANSON, Helen M., 1915 W. R., head of the Reference Department of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library, has accepted a half-time position in the Catalog Department of the University of Minnesota. Miss Ranson will devote part of her time to special university study.

RESSLER, Maude R., 1923 W. R., appointed librarian of the High School, Gary, Ind.

RICHARDS, Elizabeth M., 911 W. R., appointed acting librarian, College for Women, Western Reserve University.

RIELEY, Mabel M., 1917 W. R., is now librarian, Lincoln High School Library, Cleveland.

ROYCE, Elizabeth, 1918 Wis. (Mrs. S. C. Gribble) who was reviser in the Iowa Summer School, began work on September 1 as librarian of the Education Library of Iowa University, Iowa City.

SABIN, Lilian, 1918 P., has been appointed librarian of the Uinta County Library, Evanston, Wyo.

SMITH, Dorothy, 1921 S., appointed librarian of the Salem (Mass.) Normal School.

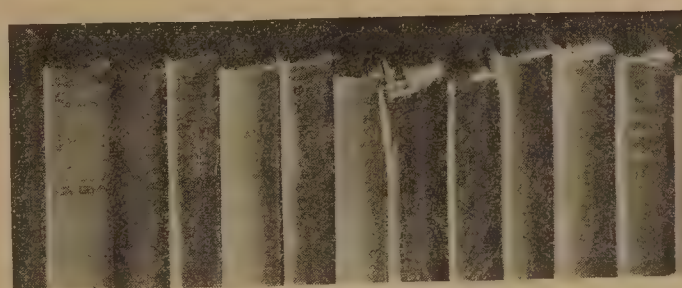
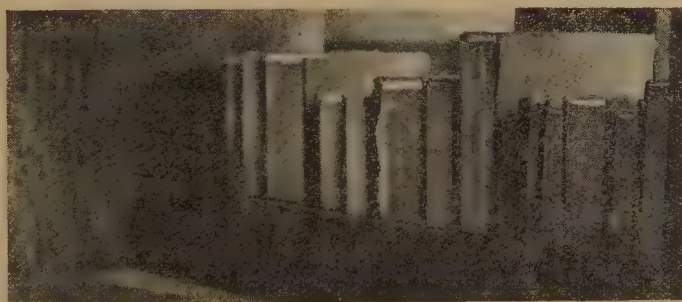
SPENCER, Marjorie M., 1921 P., head of the circulation department of the Trenton Public



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Library, goes to the East Orange Public Library as head cataloger.

STEPHENSON, Emma, 1922 N. Y. P. L., resigned her position as assistant in charge of the Periodical Room of the University of Minnesota Library, to become head of the Order Department of the University of Oregon. Hazel Evans (Ill.) head of the Loan Department of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Rapids, succeeds her.

STEVENSON, Burton E., has just published (Harcourt, 340p., \$1.75). "Famous Single Poems and the Controversies Which Have Raged Around Them," a collection of sixteen items by "one-poem men." The poems are for the most part "curiosities, literary orphans which have flitted thru the columns of the press, their parentage uncertain. They have been mutilated by brutal scissors, debased by stupid compositors and marred by careless proof-readers, into mere pitiful shadows of their proper selves. To rescue them, to cleanse their wounds and heal their bruises, and finally to trace their parentage, is all that is attempted here."

TARR, Anna M., 1911 N. Y. S., who has been reference librarian of the Youngstown (O.) Public Library since June 1921, has been appointed director of circulation instead of reference librarian of the library, in addition to her duties as assistant librarian.

TEMPLETON, Charlotte, for nearly five years secretary of the Georgia Library Commission at Atlanta, became librarian of the Greenville (S. C.) Public Library last month. Miss Templeton plans to do much extension work in this little textile center.

THIEBAUD, Gertrude, 1912 Wis. (Mrs. Russell U. McDuff) for several years librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, No. 56, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., is now working in the Scientific Library of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

TRAVERS, Mrs. Helen Griffiths, 1908-09 Ill., appointed librarian of the Oakland City College, Oakland City, Ind.

VAUGHAN, Nancy, 1920 L. A., 1922 N. Y. P. L., formerly of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Library and of the Erie Railroad Library, New York, appointed principal of the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., 1901 N. Y. S., since 1919 inspector of school libraries for the University of the State of New York has been appointed to succeed Dr. Sherman Williams as head of the school library work of the New York State Department of Education.

WALKER, Irma M., 1915 Wis., appointed librarian with the Western Society of Engineers, 53 E. Jackson St., Chicago.

WILLIAMS, Sherman, chief of the School Libraries Division of the New York State Department of Education, will retire from office on November 1st. He has given fifty-five years of continuous service to the educational interests of the State, having been superintendent of schools at Flushing and Glens Falls, and conductor of teachers' institutes before he assumed his present position in 1912. Dr. Williams' efforts in behalf of the school library movement have been untiring, and the progress which has been made in the State of New York is due largely to him. While not a trained librarian himself, he brought to the work a wealth of experience and a knowledge of the school problems of the State which enabled him to speak with authority to the school men and to win their co-operation as no one could have done who lacked that knowledge and experience.

WINTERROWD, Gentiliska, for several years reference librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, has been appointed reference librarian at the Youngstown (O.) Public Library.

Appointments from the Class of 1923 of the Simmons College, School of Library Science, which have not already been reported are: Julia Crocker, assistant Ventura County (Calif.) Library, Ventura; Laura Neiswanger, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence; Eleanor Pease, University of Cincinnati (Ohio) Library; Dorothy Staples, children's librarian, Oneonta (N. Y.) Public Library.

Appointments of members of the University of Texas class in Library Science recently made are: Class of 1923: Elizabeth Malone, librarian, East Texas State Teachers' College, Commerce, Texas; Louise Walker, librarian, Houston Heights Branch, Houston Public Library, Houston, Texas; 1922: Marguerite Bengener, assistant, University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas; 1920: Addelle Mitchell, assistant librarian, Southwest State Teachers' College, San Marcos, Texas.

Further appointments of members of the class of 1923 of the Wisconsin Library School are: Ismael Mallari, spent two months during the summer as assistant in the Seward Park Branch, New York Public Library, before sailing for the Philippines; Mary T. O'Connor, assistant in the Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College, Charleston, Ill.; Mrs. Olive B. Themble, assistant, New York Public Library; Helen Tukey, assistant reference librarian in the Public Library, Flint, Mich.; Evelyn Watkins, general assistant, Public Library, Mason City, Ia.



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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The Simmons College Library School includes all those from freshmen up, who purpose to become librarians, tho the actual technical work does not begin until the junior year. The registration of the school for freshmen is 28; sophomores 23; juniors 17; seniors 32; graduates of other colleges 15; undergraduates from other colleges with two or three years of academic work, 8; special students admitted to the one-year course on account of previous library experience 4; making a total registration of 127, of whom 54 should complete their work next June, as against 41 who completed the course in June, 1923.

### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* Out of sixty applicants a class of twenty-seven has been admitted by the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, two more than the regular maximum which was exceeded to include two European students, a Belgian, who comes on a scholarship from the Committee on Relief for Belgium, and a Frenchwoman, sent by the Committee on Devastated France. Two British subjects, Scotch and English, are also in the class, so the foreign flavor will be quite pronounced. The geographical range of the American students is country-wide, including three each from New England, New York, New Jersey, and south of the Mason-Dixon line; four from Pennsylvania, five from the middle west, and one from the coast. Educationally the class contains eleven graduates of American colleges, and three who have studied at foreign institutions of collegiate rank, while only four have not gone beyond the high school, and all of these have had from two to thirteen years of library experience. Twenty-three of the students have had some library experience, many of them have come from the staffs of the larger public libraries—the Utica, Newark, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, and Portland—and an equal number from smaller public libraries where they have had all around experience, and several have been in University libraries. Seven have also taught, and four have had business experience. The average age is 28.8 and the medium 28; a mature class and one in which there are no extremes at either end.

Linguistically their equipment is good. 25 have studied French, 21 German, 10 Spanish, Italian and Flemish are each known by one person, 19 have some Latin, and 2 have studied Greek. The prospects seem good for an inter-

esting year and an output at the end of it that will do credit to the school. J. A. R.

*New York.* At the request of the Woman's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Ave., New York City, the Library Employees Union of Greater New York is organizing their library of over one thousand volumes and a number of pamphlets and clippings. In addition to the circulating library, to be open to all union members, it is intended to build up an up-to-date reference library on labor questions generally, and especially as it relates to women. This reference library will be open to all who care to use it.

It is expected that the circulating library will be ready this fall, and the reference library is being used as it is being organized. The library committee of the League which has charge of the work consists of: Maud Malone, chairman; Mrs. Maud Schwartz, president of the League, and the following members of the Library Employees Union: Tilloah Squires, Emma Pafort, Marie G. Cokeley, and Alice Van Tuyl.

### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* " . . . Aside from the Osler library above noticed, the [Johns Hopkins] University was the recipient of another striking gift of books this year. Mrs. A. J. Ulman, of Baltimore, presented her collection of the works of her brother, Henry Harris, the distinguished Americanist. The collections runs to eighty-three titles, thus constituting in number about forty per cent of this prolific scholar's output of forty years. Measured by bulk and significance, his most important work, however, is here. These include the well-known 'Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima' (issued in 1866, with additions in 1872); 'Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, sa famille et ses descendants,' Paris, 1884, 2 v.—his most important contribution to Columbus literature; 'The Discovery of North America,' 1892; 'Decouverte et evolution cartographique de Terre Neuve et des pays circonvoisins, 1479-1501-1769,' 1900; 'Excerpta Columbiana,' 1887; 'John Cabot, the discoverer of North America, and Sebastian, his son,' 1896—pronounced by Harris himself, in 1895, as his best of eighty-seven works. In the list is one volume of great rarity—the 'Letters of Christopher Columbus describing his first voyage to the western hemisphere,' New York, 1865, of which only ten copies were printed. The entire gift will be preserved in a case especially made for the



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purpose."—Report of the President of Johns Hopkins University Library, 1921-22.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* The Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. Department of Interior, maintains an engineering library of about five thousand manuscripts and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation. The collection which contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with photographs, maps, plans, etc., cost data, etc., is available to all who wish to use it.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

"The history of popular libraries in America begins, both legislatively and in fact, with the work of Dr. Thomas Bray, who founded a library in South Carolina. In 1700 the Legislative Assembly of this state enacted a law for the regulation and protection of the library. Five years later similar legislation was secured for another library in North Carolina. . . . Dr. Bray founded thirty-nine libraries of various kinds and sizes in North America.—Ernest A. Savage in "The Story of Libraries and Book-Collecting." Dutton, 1923.

#### TENNESSEE

*Knoxville.* The University has received by the will of the late Dr. J. Douglas Bruce, head of the English department, a valuable collection, one of the best in the country, of Elizabethan literature and of Arthurian and other romance material. Provision is also made for a fund to yield \$300 annually which will be used for the purchase of new publications on these subjects.

*Chattanooga.* The establishment of the ninth County Branch of Chattanooga Public Library in the South St. Elmo School, took place on September 28th. The Library, which is a community as well as a school library, came as a result of a community demand, the people of South St. Elmo demonstrating their interest in a library by the gift of \$524 for books. The library was opened with 1,000 volumes, and others will be added in accordance with the demand. The Court of Hamilton County has given the Chattanooga Public Library \$500 for the maintenance of the county branch, and a pledge of financial support by the people of South St. Elmo was given the night of the library opening.

*Cleveland.* Another library to Tennessee's list, with the opening of the Cleveland Public Library. This library was the gift of the Johnston Family of Cleveland in memory of their mother, Mrs. Sarah Tucker Johnston. An old home was adapted to library uses, thru the installation of proper furniture and equipment.

The beautiful old house, surrounded by ample grounds and containing 4,000 books, and all furnishings show the generosity of a family who desired no publicity in the matter of the gift. Anne Bowman, of the Chattanooga Public Library, has been appointed librarian. Marguerite Aull of Chattanooga cataloged and classified the collection, and the Staff at the Chattanooga Public Library gave neighborly help in the organizing of the collection.

#### OHIO

*Youngstown.* The Youngstown Public Library for the first time this year has offered certificates to children for reading, during the summer months. The boys and girls had to make a report on each book read. The increased interest in reading is shown by the gain in juvenile circulation during the vacation period, the number of books issued being 14,000 more in 1923, than for the corresponding period of 1922. Certificates were presented at the various library centers during the last week of August. The total number of pupils entering the contest was 755; certificates were given to 436 and 8968 books were reported.

The Board of Trustees of the Reuben McMillan Free Library have been granted permission by the city council to construct a branch library in the public square. The building is to be constructed at no cost to the taxpayers of the city. The unions have agreed to furnish the necessary labor, worth about \$3500; and the material men the necessary materials—estimated at about \$4000.

*Fremont.* The story of one small library which besides serving its own immediate community sends books to readers in the surrounding county, and originates ideas which larger libraries are glad to adopt and trains assistants whom larger libraries frequently seek to obtain for themselves is told in Lucy E. Keeler's "Birchard Library: Eight Year Survey, 1915-1923." Miss Keeler was secretary of the board of trustees from 1915 until her resignation in June, and much of that time was acting librarian and moving spirit in all the manifold activities of the library. A campaign of publicity inaugurated on the occasion of her taking office has resulted in over 300 articles printed in local newspapers, and articles furnished to the Library Journals, the *Bookman*, the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications, and the Boston *Transcript*. Leaflets quoting Miss Keeler's articles were republished by the Cleveland library and given away by thousands. A big flower show held at the library and talks before clubs, institutes, and conferences furthered the campaign. The circulation



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published Twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1923.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

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62 West 45th St., New York  
*Editor* . . . . . R. R. BOWKER  
62 West 45th St., New York  
*Managing Editor* . . . . . ELEANOR FF. DUNCAN  
62 West 45th St., New York  
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62 West 45th St., New York

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager*.

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 5th day of October, 1923.

ARMOND FRASCA,  
Notary Public, New York Co., N. Y., No. 147,  
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[Seal.] (My commission expires March 30, 1925.)

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of books in 1922-23 was 52,166. The tax levy, .12 mill in 1915, had nearly doubled in 1922, and altho less this year will bring in an income of \$4522 to add to the income from the endowment.

Since 1915 the Birchard Library has had as librarians Alice Williams, now librarian of Jacksonville, Ill.; Eva Morris of Cleveland, who introduced many needed innovations; Elizabeth Richards, the librarian of the war period, who adopted with Miss Keeler the slogan "One new thing a week." Miss Richards is now in the library of the Woman's College at Cleveland. After her resignation in 1918 Evelyn Hess Allen came on a temporary engagement, putting into practice much of her experience as children's librarian. After Mrs. Allen's resignation the secretary carried on the work until February, 1919, when Ethel Knapp arrived for one year of service, resigning to take charge of county library work with normal schools with Michigan. In the interim before the appointment of Elsie Pack, Miss Keeler weeded out duplicates and superseded books and offered them for sale to the public for from five to fifty cents. Mrs. Josephine Shumaker of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, was recently appointed librarian.

#### INDIANA

The James Whitcomb Riley hospital children's library project is meeting with hearty response from Indiana librarians. The foundation and direction of the library are in the hands of a committee of the Indiana Library and the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

A recent report shows total subscriptions received, amounting to nearly \$3,000, representing subscriptions from one hundred and eighty-seven different persons, and fifty different libraries. Nearly one-half of this total amount was subscribed by ninety-three persons in the Indianapolis Public Library.

Several libraries in the state have subscribed one hundred per cent in both amount suggested (\$12) and in number of individuals on the staff. The appeal is by no means closed for the subscription period extends over three years.

The intention is not to raise a large amount of money—rather a representative collection indicating the interest of librarians in the formation of a unique special library for suffering children.

The money now being collected will be used solely for equipment and furnishings of the library. The book stock will necessarily be obtained at a later date. It is now the plan of the officers of the hospital to locate the library in the convalescent home, one of the units of the

hospital where the patients are taken for recovery after operation. All buildings will be connected by tunnels and it will therefore be possible to make bedside visits in all units of the entire plant. The first unit is now under roof and is most charming in design and atmosphere. The hospital is a State Institution and therefore does not come under the supervision in any way of the Indianapolis Libraries. However, the Indianapolis Public Library Staff is very much interested in the possibilities. The hospital authorities have given their written approval of the plan for the library and have agreed to maintain the library under expert management.

#### WISCONSIN

*Madison.* A capacity class has again been registered this year at the University of Wisconsin Library School. The thirty-eight members include twelve from Wisconsin, six from Michigan, five from Indiana, four from Illinois, three from Iowa, two from Minnesota, and one each from China, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Ten are college graduates, one has a master's degree, five are seniors, nine juniors and six sophomores. Many members have had good library experience.

#### FRANCE

*Paris.* The American Library in Paris has received several gifts during the past year; a grant of \$9,000 for two years from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; \$3,000 from Professor William Emerson of Massachusetts, and \$1,000 from Mr. George Sherman of Australia; and a gift of the services of an assistant (Mlle. Duproix) for one year from the American Committee for Devastated France. The Paris Library will also benefit from the recent gift of the American Library Association by the American Committee for Work in Devastated France of \$50,000 for library training. This fund will be used to continue at the American Library in Paris the undertaking begun last summer by the Training Course held.

It is announced that one feature of *Ex-Libris*, the new monthly magazine published by the American Library in Paris, will contain every other month a supplement to the selected list of French books of 1922 published in the American Library Association *Booklist* for July. These supplementary lists will describe about one hundred books a year. The list published annually in the *Booklist* will be limited to about fifty books. Libraries desiring to receive *Ex-Libris* regularly should subscribe for it. The subscription price outside of France is twenty-five francs a year.



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# RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## GENERAL

Hunt, Clara W., *and others*. The book shelf for boys and girls; from nursery rhyme to grown-up time. Bowker. 50 p. pap.

Sonnenschein, William S. The best books; a contribution towards systematic bibliography; 3rd ed., rev.; in 4 pts.; pt. 3. Putnam. Q. v. p. \$10.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

CHILDREN'S READING. *See under GENERAL, ABOVE.*

## COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Barnes, Ina G. Rural school management. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

## ECONOMICS

Bullock, Charles J. The elements of economics; rev. and enl. ed. Silver. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

Ely, Richard T., and George R. Wicker. Elementary principles of economics, together with a short sketch of economic history. 3rd ed., rev. Macmillan. 11 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

## EDUCATION

McCall, William A. How to experiment in education. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.60.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. *See PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL*

## ENDOCRINE DISEASES

Falta, Wilhelm. Endocrine diseases; including their diagnosis and treatment; 3rd ed. Bibl. O. \$8.50.

## ENGLISH ESSAYS

Eleanore, Sister M. The literary essay in English. Ginn. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.48.

ESSAYS. *See ENGLISH ESSAYS.*

FASTING. *See NUTRITION*

## LIGHT

Martin, W. H., *comp.* Light scattering; bibliography. Toronto: University of Toronto Library. 7 p. pap. (Univ. of Toronto studies; papers from the Chemical Laboratories, no. 135.)

## MATHEMATICS—STUDY AND TEACHING

McLaughlin, Katherine L., and Eleanor Troxell. Number projects for beginners. Lippincott. 3 p. bibl. \$1.60. (School project ser.)

## MUSIC

Hirsch, Mrs. James H. Official list of books on music. Orlando, Fla.: Author. 1 p. pap. gratis.

## NUTRITION

Morgulis, Sergius. Fasting and undernutrition. Dutton. 85 p. bibl. O. \$5.

## ORDEAL

Goetein, Hugh. Primitive ordeal and modern law. London: Allen and Unwin. 10 p. bibl.

## PAPER—MANUFACTURE

Technical Association of the Paper and Pulp Industry. Papers and addresses. 18 East 41st st., New York. 30 p. bibl. by C. J. West and A. Papineau-Couture. \$3.

## PERIODICALS

Pratt Institute Free Library. A classified list of technical, industrial and scientific periodicals in the applied science reference room, 1923. *Quarterly Book-list*. Summer, 1923. p. 36-44.

St. Louis Public Library. List of periodicals received in the . . . library. *Monthly Bulletin*. Aug. 1923. p. 191-237. pap.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Reyes, J. S. Legislative history of America's economic policy toward the Philippines. Longmans.

Bibl. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law v. 106, no. 2).

## PLAY

Bowen, Wilbur P., and Elmer D. Mitchell. The theory of organized play; its nature and significance. New York: A. S. Barnes. 15 p. bibl. O. \$2.40.

PROJECT METHOD IN EDUCATION. *See MATHEMATICS—STUDY AND TEACHING*

## PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL

Hollingworth, Leta S. Special talents and defects; their significance for education. Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.

## PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

Morgan, Charles S. Regulation and the management of public utilities. Houghton. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2.50. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays ser.)

## RAILROADS—U. S.

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references on the proposed consolidation of railroads. Washington. 29 mim. p. Aug. 14, 1923.

RURAL SCHOOLS. *See COUNTRY SCHOOLS.*

SCHOOLS. *See COUNTRY SCHOOLS.*

## SCIENCE

University of Michigan Extension Division. Reference list of library books on science for high schools, junior colleges, and community centers. Ann Arbor. 54 p. pap. free to libraries.

## SURGERY

Meller, J. Ophthalmic surgery. Philadelphia: Blakiston. O. \$5.

Poole, Eugene H., and Ralph G. Stillman. Surgery of the spleen. Appleton. Bibls. Q. \$30.

Steindler, Arthur. Reconstructive surgery of the upper extremity. Appleton. Bibls. O. \$30. (Appleton's surgical monographs.)

## WEAVING

Polkinghorne, Ruby K., and Mabel I. Rutherford. Weaving and other pleasant occupations; as training for hand and eye in the schoolroom. Brentano's. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3.50.

# LIBRARY CALENDAR

Oct. 16. At the Allerton House, 57th Street and Lexington Ave., New York City. New York Special Libraries Association's dinner.

Oct. 17. In the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library. Joint meeting of the New York Library Club and the Staff Associations of the Brooklyn, Queensboro and the New York Public Libraries.

Oct. 17-19. At Lincoln. Headquarters at the Lincoln City Library. Nebraska Library Association.

October 17-20. At the Delaware Water Gap. Headquarters at the Kittatinny Hotel. Pennsylvania Library Association.

October 18-20 (probably). At Hannibal. Headquarters at Mark Twain Hotel. Missouri Library Association.

October 23-25. At Canton, Ohio. (Not Oct. 16-18 as originally planned.) Ohio Library Association.



## CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

November 11th—17th

OUR ANNUAL CATALOG OF NEW JUVENILE BOOKS for 1923 gives a summary of the worth-while new children's books. This catalog is furnished free to libraries upon request.

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High School Library Round Tables will be held in connection with the meetings of the Kansas State Teachers Association as follows: (meetings in City Library in each case) Topeka, Oct. 18; Independence, Oct. 19; Wichita, Oct. 20; Salina, Oct. 19.

October (probably). Nebraska Library Association.

November 11-17. Children's Book Week.

November 18-24. American Education Week.

November 20. At Jersey City. New Jersey Library Association.

November 22-23. At Winston-Salem. Headquarters at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. North Carolina Library Association.

November 26-28. At San Antonio. Headquarters at St. Anthony Hotel. Texas Library Association.

November 27-28. At Richmond. Headquarters at the State Library. Virginia Library Association.

November (probably middle of month). At Greenville. South Carolina Library Association.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2. At Chicago. Headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council and other organizations.

## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

*No charge is made for the insertion of notices in this department.*

*Answers should be addressed to the advertiser, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.*

*Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., of candidates for these positions.*

### POSITIONS OFFERED

The position of first assistant at the Plumb Memorial Library, Shelton, Conn., will be vacant November 1. Applicants please state training and experience.

Wanted, trained and experienced children's librarian as head of children's department. Salary \$1800. Address Julia Ideson, Houston Public Library, Houston, Texas.

The Jacksonville Public Library needs a children's librarian to take charge of its department. The work includes school service. Salary \$1500. Apply to Jos. F. Marron, Jacksonville Public Library, Florida.

Wanted, at once, in a middle west normal school, an assistant with library school training and some experience, to have general charge of a delivery desk, including some reference work, and to teach elementary library methods. L. A. 18.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a Civil Service Examiner (Junior Grade).

The examination will be held thruout the country on November 7. It is to fill vacancies in the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, plus the increase of \$20 a month granted by Congress.

The duties consist of the preparation and rating of the various technical, scientific, professional, and clerical examinations announced by the Civil Service Commission for filling vacancies in the Field or Depart-

mental Service of the United States Government, and conferring with the heads of departments or Government agencies concerning vacancies and the requirements for satisfactorily filling the same.

Examination will be given in the following optional subjects: Chemistry, economics, editing and proof reading, French, geology, German, Italian, physics, psychology, sociology, and Spanish.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

### POSITIONS WANTED

Young woman, library school graduate with four years' experience in a college library wants position in college or public library, preferably in West or Middle West. D. I. 18.

College graduate, summer library training, eleven years' experience in college library in order department, cataloging, and administration, wishes position in college or public library, in East or Middle West. U. N. 18.

Experienced librarian with a special interest in historical and genealogical work would like cataloging or organization work in an historical library. No objection to a temporary position. H. K. 18.

Librarian with experience would like cataloging, organization, or reference work for from four to eight months. Would consider also substituting in any branch of library work for library worker having a leave of absence of not more than a year. Q. P. 18.

Wanted: position in one of the Western states, as general library assistant, by library school graduate, two years experience in university agricultural library. M. T. 18.

Senior assistant with over five years' experience in a New York City library wants position in business or professional library in New York City. Has taken courses in cataloging, classifying and filing. R. E. 16.

Young woman with nine years' public library experience and six and a half years' experience in a special financial library, wants position as head in a business or professional library preferably in New York City. Has held administrative and executive positions; has also taken course in filing. R. R. 18.

### Wanted

THE following magazines indexed in the *Readers Guide* are represented in the American Library in Paris by volumes for the War period which are in most cases bound. The following numbers are needed to complete the unbound files to date:

*Atlantic Monthly.* 1908, July.

*Cornhill.* Jan., 1919 to date.

*Current History Magazine.* 1919, Jan.-July, Sept., Dec.; 1920, Jan.-Sept.; 1921, Feb., Oct.; 1922, June, Sept.

*Edinburgh Review.* May, 1919-date.

*Fortnightly Review.* 1920, March; 1922, May, Aug., Sept.

*Literary Digest.* 1918, Jan., May.

*Nineteenth Century.* 1920, Jan.

*Scribner.* 1920, Jan., April, July; 1922, July, Oct.

*Yale Review.* 1919, Jan., April, July.



## *This Children's Book Week distribute*

(November 11th-17th)

# **Books for Boy Scouts**

Edited by

**FRANKLIN K. MATHIEWS**

Chief Scout Librarian

This book list was compiled by Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian, under the supervision of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, consisting of George F. Bowerman, Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.; Harrison W. Craver, Director, Engineering Societies Library, New York City; Claude G. Leland, Superintendent, Bureau of Libraries, Board of Education, New York City; Edward

F. Stevens, Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, New York. The list is offered as a catalog for the use of book-store patrons, especially scoutmasters and parents of scouts. It is hoped, too, that librarians may find it serviceable in selecting books for their scout constituency. The books chosen cover pretty much the whole field of a scout's reading interests, and are chiefly those that have *proved* themselves satisfactory.

This 16-page List is reprinted from the 1923 edition of *The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls* and is prepared especially for those who wish to emphasize service to boys or who can only afford to buy this cheaper list.

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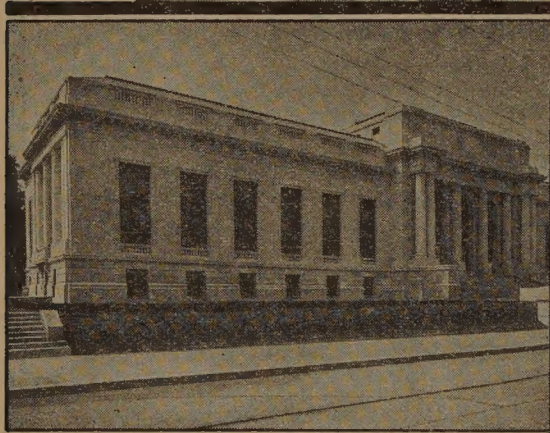
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